The New-York Times.

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MERCHANTS'

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW-YORK,

OFFICE, NO. 257 BROADWAY.

ORGANIZED

Under the Laws of the State of New-York, and has deposited ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, with the State Department, as SECURITY TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

ON THE MUTUAL PLAN.

THE MERCHANTS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

issue Life and Endowment Policies, free from restrictions on travel and occupation, and which permit residence anywhere, without extra charge.

All policies are non-forfeitable, and participate in the profits of the Company.

No other Company presents a policy more secure and liberal in its provisions, and so equitable in all its arrangements for the benefit of the insured.

The business of the Company is conducted on the mutual plan.

Policy-holders are members of the Company, and entitled to vote for Directors, according to the amount of insurance.

OFFICERS.

WILLIAM T. PHIPPS, President.

A. D. HOLLY, Secretary.

HENRY HILTON, Counsel.

O. S. PAINE, M. D., Medical Examiner.

EXTRACT

From the Report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, of the affairs of the

MERCHANTS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

I find, after a careful examination of the assets of said Company, that its affairs are managed and conducted in a manner which entitles it to the confidence of its policy-holders and the public.

GEORGE W. MILLER,

Superintendent.

(Dated)

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1870.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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WILLIAM H. LYON.......Wm. H. Lyon & Co.
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JOHN W. SIMONS..........Kirkman & Sons.
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From the New-York Times, May 5, 1870.

We published yesterday the official programme of the new Merchants' Life Insurance Company, and now take pleasure in saying, after thorough inquiries as to the nature of the terms of business proposed and the respectability of the Board of Management, that the office is entitled to the most liberal support on both accounts. The President, Mr. Phipps, is supported by a responsible, and, to most of our citizens, well-known, list of directors, most of them, as the style of the Company implies, solid merchants of New-York. Their legal adviser is Judge Henry Hilton.

THE OFFICERS OF THIS COMPANY ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LIBERAL TERMS WITH RESPONSIBLE AND EFFICIENT LIFE INSURANCE MEN FROM EVERY QUARTER.

EUROPE.

Proposed Basis of Peace Agreed on by the Neutral Powers.

Luxembourg to be Annexed to Prussia.

The German Empire to be Recognized by Europe.

France to Pay Two Hundred and Fifty Millions of Dollars.

Latest Aspect of the Luxembourg Question.

The War Dispatches Continue to be Flatly Contradictory.

PEACE PROPOSALS.

Basis Agreed Upon by Representatives of Neutral Powers in Berlin—Absorption of Luxembourg—Recognition of the German Empire and Indemnity by France.

LONDON, Dec. 19—4½ P. M.—A special dispatch to the Manchester *Guardian*, from Berlin, says: A conference of the representatives of the neutral Powers has been held at the Foreign Office here, at which the following basis for peace was agreed to:

"First—Acquiescence in the annexation of Luxembourg to Prussia.

Second—The recognition of the German Empire.

Third—The payment by France of an indemnity to Germany of 1,200,000,000 francs; the razing of two fortresses on the German frontier, and the cession of a portion of Alsace."

LUXEMBOURG.

The Deputies on Bismarck's Complaint—The Count's Circular—Earl Granville's Dispatch to Count Bismarck—Feeling in the Grand Duchy.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 19.—An informal meeting of the Luxembourg Deputies having been held to consider the complaints of Count VON BISMARCK, and especially those regarding M. CUSSY, the French Consul, and the shelter afforded French soldiers, Herr FOHR, representative of the Duchy at Berlin, was sent to Versailles to explain the facts to the King.

BERLIN, Dec. 18.—The *Kreuz Zeitung*, of this city, says that Count VON BISMARCK's circular of the 3d inst., concludes as follows: "Prussia is freed from the obligations of neutrality respecting Luxembourg, and has the liberty now to enforce her claims against the Duchy for violations of neutrality."

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The *Observer* says that Earl GRANVILLE's dispatch to Count VON BISMARCK expresses the hope that Prussia will abstain from the enforcement of her theories, and will frame an amicable arrangement. The Bishop of Luxembourg, on the part of the inhabitants, thanks the King of Holland for his cheering language denouncing the transfer of the Duchy to Prussia. The people of Luxembourg vote almost unanimously in favor of the independence of the Duchy.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Prince HENRY, of Luxembourg, has sent Prussia an official disavowal that Luxembourg neutrality had been violated by his permission.

THE WAR.

Dispatches from Bordeaux—Determination to Resist Growing Stronger—Brittany Pouring Her Population in Arms—The Situation on the Loire.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 19.—Some of the journals here have asserted that there have been troubles in Paris; that GUSTAVE FLOURENS had been imprisoned and BLAUGEN shot, and that the Government paid no attention to the report; but semi-official advices from Paris state that Paris was quiet and animated with one sentiment, that of the common defence. The reports from the forces in the east and north of France are good. There has been some excitement here owing to the promulgation of false news over the forged signature of M. GAMBETTA, the purpose being apparently to cause a reaction by the dissemination of news unfavorable to the French armies. Dispatches of this sort, purporting to come from Havre, have appeared simultaneously in all parts of the country. It was soon demonstrated, however, that it was a Prussian device. It is a noticeable fact that the opposition journals are more bitterly violent toward the Prussians than ever. A great meeting was held here yesterday, which was addressed by M. CREMIEUX and others. The sentiment that the French would defend their own country to the last received a most enthusiastic endorsement. Britany is greatly excited. The people are all taking up arms, and so great are the numbers of troops going forward that the roads are almost closed to public travel.

ADDITIONAL REPORTS.

The Government here announces that the Prussians have as yet made no attack on Havre. There had been skirmishes at some distance from the city, but the enemy had discontinued his advance in that direction. The Prussians, 21,000 strong, attacked Units, yesterday, with eleven batteries, and after a combat of five hours, in which they sustained heavy losses, occupied the place. It is expected that the battle will be resumed today. The Prussians attacked Gen. CHAUZY, yesterday, but not in force, and were easily repulsed. The operations were mere skirmishes. The enemy falls back as Gen. BOURBAKI advances. The French troops have reoccupied Vierzon.

PARIS.

Official advices to Dec., 17 have been received from Paris. The city was calm and the people confident. The supply of food will last a long time. The army and people are eager for battle. Dispatches from GAMBETTA had been received in Paris, dated from the 5th to the 13th, giving full details of recent military events.

German Dispatches—The Repulses at Vendome and Epuizay.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 18.—The Tenth Prussian Corps, on occupying Vendôme, on Friday, captured six guns and one *mitrailleuse*. On the next day, Gen. VON DER TANN took Epuizay, with 230 prisoners.

A German detachment from Chartres defeated six French battalions at Bron. The loss of the latter was 100, and that of the Germans was thirty-five killed and wounded.

Paris—Plentiful Supplies—The German Parliamentary Deputation—The Bombardment.

LONDON, Dec. 19—News has been received from Paris that provisions were plentiful and will last for three months, and that great confidence was felt in future. successes. The deputation of the North German Reichstag has been received grandly at Versailles, where a banquet was given in their honor by the King. The bombardment of Paris is considered liable to begin at any moment, as the Prussian supplies and amunition have been fully recruited.

Operations in the North—Evacuation of Amiens by the Germans—Gen. Faidherbe.

LONDON, Dec. 18, Evening.—The Germans have evacuated Amiens. They retired toward Clermont, but announced their intention to return soon. The Germans are reported to have captured Hain, in the Department of Somme. Twenty thousand Germans have passed Chauny. Gen. FAIDHERBE has advanced beyond Amiens. The Lille *Echo* ascribes the active movements of the Prussians in the North of France to an attempt to arrest the designs of and capture the French Gen. TAIDHERBE.

A Naval Engagement off the Brazilian Coast—Two French Gun-boats Sunk by a German Frigate.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 20.—A rumor is current in town that there has been a naval engagement off the coast of Brazil between a Prussian frigate and two French gun-boats; that the fight lasted for several hours, and was terminated by the Prussian sinking the Frenchmen. The names of the vessels engaged are not known, nor is the loss of life stated.

Miscellaneous—Destruction of the French National Forests Ordered—Political Rioters in Berlin Arrested—President Grant's Letter to the Czar on Mediation—English Sympathy with France.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—Dispatches from Versailles announce that Count VON BISMARCK has issued an order directing the destruction of the national forests of France in the districts surrounding Versailles and Paris. This order is regarded as timely, as it enables the peasants to procure fuel and assist in the military operations....Dispatches from Berlin state that the Prussian Government has issued orders for the arrest of the rioters who were engaged in the recent disturbances in that city. They are charged with treasonable plot.....The St. Petersburg correspondent who sent to the Foreign papers a summary of President GRANT's letter to the Czar concerning joint mediation between Russia and France, has been banished to Olonets. The letter was considered private, and therefore its publication was an offense and personal insult to the Czar.... A large open-air meeting was held yesterday (Sunday) in Trafalgar-square, at which speeches were made and resolutions adopted sympathizing with France....It is said that MAZZINI is the adviser of Minister GAMBETTA.

The King of Bavaria announces the concurrence of all the German Princes and the Hanse town in bestowing upon King WILLIAM of Prussia the Imperial Crown as FREDERICK WILLIAM I.

The University of Gottingen sarcastically rebukes the Dublin University for asking joint intervention to save the literary treasures in Paris. The communication refers unpleasantly to the siege of Delhi and other tokens of British civilization.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 19.—The *Monteur Belge* denies the Prussian statement that French troops and batteries marching to join the Army of the North were suffered to cross portions of Belgian territory.

KOENIGSBERG, Dec. 29.—A dispatch was received here, today, from Pillau, announcing that the five French frigates which recently passed the Skager Rack and the Great Belt, have been sighted off that port. Pillau is only twenty-five miles from this city, and there is consequently considerable alarm felt in some quarters. It is believed, however, that the preparations made to meet the enemy are ample.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Cortes and the King Elect—Treasury Bonds to be Issued—Spain and France—President Grant's Message—Italy and the Pope—Intolerance in Russia—The British Parliament—The Release of the Fenians.

MADRID, Dec. 18.—A caucus of the Deputies of the majority in the Cortes last night adopted a resolution in favor of a dissolution of the Cortes as soon as the new King has taken the oath of office.

MADRID, Dec. 19.—An early date was fixed yesterday for the reception of King AMADEUS. Spanish Treasury bonds are to be issued, repayable at any time between four and eighteen months. In the Cortes on Friday, the Ministry made an explanation to the effect that Señor OLOZAGA, formerly Minister to Paris, left France because Spain recognised the Government of National Defense, but not the Republic. Señor SOGASTA, in some remarks, said the language of President GRANT's Message about Cuba was without significance, as Spain was ready to accept a mixed commission for the settlement of American claims connected with Cuba. Señor MORET submitted the annual budget, which exhibits a deficit of 323,000,000 of reals. He announced that the Government is able to meet the interest on the external debt, and proposes to obtain a loan of ninety millions within the country, at twelve per cent. interest, redeemable every eighteen months. Señor MORET, in a speech, expressed his opposition to the imposition of any new taxes, or the negotiation of any more loans after the one now proposed. He expected to reduce the expenses one-half, and to economise otherwise to the amount of fifty millions.

FLORENCE, Dec. 18.—A bill introduced into the Italian Parliament guaranteeing the Papal prerogatives, and the perfect freedom of the Ecumenical Council, has passed through Committee.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 19.—The Czar has severely reprimanded the corporation of Moscow for petitioning in behalf of a free Press, religious toleration and other reforms.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The *Post* understands that Parliament meets on the 7th of February, when the Army and Navy estimates will be instantly submitted. The Queen has gone to Osborne.

DUBLIN, Dec. 18.—The *Irish Times* announces, on the authority of a letter from Premier GLADSTONE, that the immediate release of the Fenians now confined in prisons in Great Britain has been decided upon.

Graves of Americans who Fell in the Russian Service in the Crimea.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 19.—Private letters from Ex-Gov. CURTIN, the American Minister at St. Petersburg, state that he recently paid a hurried visit to Sevastopol and examined the condition of the graves of the Americans who fell in the Russian service during the Crimean war. Four physicians were buried in one tomb in the old orthodox Church of the Transfiguration. The tomb is surmounted by a monument of red marble with the appropriate inscriptions: "To A. A. MARSHALL, of California; HENRY CLARK, of New-York; D. T. JONES, of Maryland; C. A. DEININSER, of Pennsylvania." At the top of the pyramid had been placed a ball and cross of white marble, which had fallen down and lay scattered. Gov. CURTIN has had the necessary repairs made, and took precautions to secure its preservation in the future.

A Successor to Mr. Drake in the United States Senate.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 19.—Hon. D. T. JEWETT, of this City, has been appointed United States Senator by Gov. MCCLURG, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. CHARLES T. DRAKE. Mr. JEWETT left for Washington to-night.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 19.—The House, today, submitted eight articles of impeachment against Gov. HOLDEN, which were sent to the Senate. The Court of Impeachment will organize as soon as the Chief-Justice is notified and arrives in the city.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Siege of Montevideo—Threatened Pillage of Four Hours After Capture—Foreign Merchants Leaving in Disgust—Wreck of a French Vessel—Sufferings of the Crew.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 20.—The siege promises to continue until the fate of the army under Gen. SUAREZ, the forlorn hope of Gen. BATTLE, is known. News is expected within a fortnight, and if favorable to the besieging force they will probably take possession without firing another shot, as on previous occasions.

THREATENED PILLAGE.

Late reports, from trustworthy sources, are to the effect that the besieging General will within a few days forward to Gen. BATTLE his ultimatum for a surrender, with a circular addressed to the Diplomatic Corps, stating that, should the terms be rejected they will be given forty-eight hours to provide for the safety of the lives and property of foreigners; that at the expiration of the specified time an attack will be made upon the city, and that when the troops force an entrance the city will be given up to them for four hours, and they will be relieved of all responsibility for loss of life or for property taken or destroyed within that time.

BUSINESS.

The bank of MARIA & Co. has resumed business. Many foreigners in business here, among them several Americans, are dissatisfied with the unsettled condition of the country, and are preparing to wind up their affairs and leave for their former homes. A durable peace seems to be as remote as ever.

SUFFERINGS OF A WRECKED CREW.

The French ship *Antonia* was wrecked off the coast of Patagonia a short time ago. A portion of the crew manned one of the ship's boats and put to sea, and on the 15th inst. made Buenos Ayres, after twenty-three days of intense suffering and great peril. They reported that the remainder of the crew had landed on a small island in the neighborhood of the wreck, and a French man-of-war has been dispatched to the designated place to rescue the castaways, if they still survive

The Approaching Paraguayan Election—Withdrawal of Foreigners and Their Capital—Indian Atrocities.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Nov. 14.—The excitement created by the approaching election of a President, according to the requirements of the newly drafted Constitution, is very great. The two prominent candidates for Presidential honors are Señores RIVAROLA and BARREIRO. The contest will be very close, but thus far it is difficult to anticipate what the result will be.

EXODUS OF FOREIGNERS.

The exodus of foreigners and foreign capital continue. The Press has taken alarm and endeavors to impress the powers that be that something must speedily be done to stay the flight of these, the only sources of wealth for the country.

BARBARITIES BY INDIANS.

The Indians along the Chaco side of the River Paraguay, are committing depredations, besides overrunning the territory of the Argentine Republic bordering on Patagonia. They have attacked several river craft, among which an Italian sloop is mentioned, containing ten persons, who were slaughtered by them and the vessel burnt.

TERRIFIC GAS EXPLOSION.

The Gas Holder at the Cincinnati Gasworks Ignites—Explosion of 450,000 Feet of Gas—Effect of the Explosion—No Lives Lost.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 19.—At 5 P. M. today a terrible explosion occurred at the gasworks. At the time of the explosion the holder contained 450,00 cubic feet of gas. Persons who were within a few squares of the site of the gasworks, first noticed a low rumbling sound and an oppressive condition of the atmosphere, like that attending an earthquake, when suddenly red and white colored flames suddenly shot upward, lighting up the heavens and revealing the outlines of the surrounding hills. The report of the explosion was heard at a distance of several miles. The eight immense columns that supported the holder were thrown down and for the most part broken to pieces. Some portions fell across the roof of the office, crushing it in and making a wreck of the place. The holder was constructed of No. 12 gauge-iron and was regarded to be one of the best in the United States, and was erected in the place of one that was destroyed by an explosion in the Summer of 1869. It had a capacity 480,000 cubic feet. The buildings of the Company in the neighborhood of the holder were somewhat scorched by the flames, and were otherwise injured by the flying and falling masses of iron. No person was at the holder when the explosion occurred, and at present the cause is unknown. Only one man was injured, and he slightly, by fire, although forty men were at work at the retorts a few hundred feet away. The loss to the Company will be about $100,000.

FALL OF AN EMBANKMENT.

Twenty Railroad Laborers Buried in a Cut—Only Five Rescued Alive up to Last Night—Three Dead Bodies Found.

UTICA, N. Y., Dec. 19.—An embankment in a deep cut on the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad, between Lebanon Hollow and Earlville, caved in early this morning. Fifteen or twenty workmen were buried in the ruins, nine of whom have been recovered, three of them dead and two fatally injured. They were mostly new hands, and their names are unknown. The search for the others is delayed by the night.

Election of a New Mayor of Worcester—Preparations for the Obsequies of the Late Mayor Blake.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 19.—At a meeting of the City Council, this evening, Hon. HENRY CHAPIN, Judge of Probate, was unanimously elected Mayor, to fill the unexpired term of Mayor BLAKE. Judge CHAPIN, in accepting the position, closed his remarks as follows:

"The time may come when the cloud which now surrounds us will show its silver lining, but never shall we fail to be grateful that we have had the benefit of the great ability and the consecrated efforts of one who had the best interests of the city at heart, and who labored for those interests with a devotion which was never surpassed."

Judge CHAPIN was elected Mayor of this city in 1849, serving two terms, and declined re-election. The Council is making arrangements for the funeral of Mayor BLAKE, which will be held under the direction of the city officers. It also passed a suitable resolution to the memory of the deceased, and voted to "provide for the remains some suitable place of interment and place over them some fitting monument to attest the gratitude and affection with which he will be remembered by all classes of our citizens." Other branches of the city authorities also passed resolutions of grief, and banks and other business concerns, with which Mr. BLAKE was intimately connected, testified their grief at his death. Mr. MCAULIFFE, the foreman, injured by the explosion, is said to be improving.

A heavy snow-storm prevails here to-night.

Above the Clouds—The Weather and Scenery on Mount Washington.

SUMMIT OF MOUNT WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The barometer at 2 o'clock was 22.13, a change since yesterday of plus 1.92; the thermometer was 5°, a change of plus 10°; wind north-west; velocity of the wind, thirty-five miles per hour. The storm of yesterday has passed, and today it has been very fine weather for this locality. The clouds were mostly below us—to the west an unbroken sea; to the east, broken up in heavy drifting masses. Some very fine photographs are negatived of the clouds, and frost scenes have been secured by the artists.

Seven o'clock P. M.—Barometer, 23.056; thermometer, 2° below zero; relative humidity, 39; wind north-west; velocity of wind, sixty-five miles per hour. Dense clouds on the mountains.

AN OLD ACADEMY BURNED.

Total Destruction of Phillips Exeter Academy, the "Rugby" School of New-England.

Phillips Exeter Academy, whose total destruction by an incendiary fire on Sunday morning is mentioned in a telegram from Exeter, N. H., is one of the oldest, best and most widely-known institutions of learning in New-England. It was founded and liberally endowed in April, 1781, by JOHN PHILLIPS, LL.D., a native of Andover, Mass., who, on reaching manhood, removed to Exeter and made that town his residence. Mr. PHILLIPS was also a liberal patron of the sister institution at Andover, which is also known as Phillips Academy, and besides gave a large sum to Princeton College, and founded a professorship of theology at Dartmouth. The Exeter Academy is the oldest institution of learning established by State authority in New-Hampshire, Dartmouth College having been chartered by royal grant in 1769. The charter of the Academy was extremely liberal, and all its property was exempted from taxation forever. The sum given it by Mr. PHILLIPS was at least equal to $65,000, which, considering the time it was bestowed, was munificent indeed.

The constitution and by-laws, drafted by the founder's own hand, expressly declare that "the first principal design of this institution is the promoting of virtue and true piety, useful knowledge being subservient thereto." From the beginning unusual facilities were afforded worthy needy students, through scholarships and exemption from the payment of tuition, and that these favors have not been unworthily bestowed, has been shown time and again. As the late Prof. J. G. HOYT said, in an article published in the *North American Review*, the aid extended to such men as JARED SPARKS, JOHN G. PALFREY, and GEORGE BANCROFT was certainly not a bad investment. Only a few months ago the last-named showed that he had not ceased to be grateful for the advantages he had enjoyed at this institution, as he sent from Germany a liberal sum to be devoted to young meritorious students at the Academy.

The building which has just been destroyed was a frame structure, erected in 1794. Twenty-five years later two wings were added, but it has not for some years been equal to the needs of the institution, and should its destruction now induce the graduates and friends of the academy to contribute funds for the erection of another building adequate to the demands upon it, the present loss may not prove a very great disadvantage.

The list of graduates includes the names of many who have added greatly to the honor of the country. Of the number may be mentioned Lewis Cass, Daniel Webster, Edward Everett, John A. Dix, Jared Sparks, George Bancroft, John P. Hale, William B. O., Oliver W. B., and Ephraim Peabody, Benjamin F. Butler, Prof. Francis Bowen, Amos T. Akerman, Leverett Saltonstall and Prof. Alpheus S. Packard. Two of our Presidents, LINCOLN and GRANT, have sent thither their sons to be fitted for college. The school is a classical one, devoting itself entirely to fitting young men for college, and in Yale, Dartmouth, Harvard, Williams, Bowdoin and Amherst, an "Exeter fit" has been looked upon as equal to that furnished by any other institution in the country. In fact, at Harvard College it has long been regarded as the best. At times the Boston Latin School has made energetic attempts to rival, if not to surpass it, but the Exeter boys have usually been able to retain the supremacy year after year in the classes at that University.

The old building was in August, 1838, the scene of a gathering such as has seldom been seen in this country. At that date Dr. ABBOT completed his term of fifty years' service, and, at his earnest request, his resignation was reluctantly accepted. The occasion was seized upon by some of his former pupils as a suitable opportunity to testify to him publicly the gratitude and love they all felt toward him. Prof. HOYT, from whose paper we have already quoted, describes the result in these terms:

"During the half century there had gone forth from the institution more than two thousand pupils, and now they came thronging back to do their old instructor reverence. They came from the Senate Chamber, the Cabinet, the Court-room, the Governor's chair, the pulpit, the fields of literature, and the laboratory of science, and they held a high festival of the heart. DANIEL WEBSTER presided on the occasion, assisted by EDWARD EVERETT, the Demosthenes and Cicero of the American forum. Eloquent speeches were made by them, and by Judge Thacher, Judge Emery, Judge Merrill, Dr. Paltrey, Dr. Henry Ware, Jr., Leverett Saltonstall, Jonathan Chapman, A. H. Everett, John P. Hale, and many others whose names will illuminate the pages of history. After the dinner was over, Mr. WEBSTER, in behalf of the old pupils, presented to their venerable teacher a massive and elegant silver vase as a token of their profound respect and abiding reverence. About $2,000 were also subscribed for the establishment of the 'Abbot Scholarship' at Harvard University, the annual income of which is now appropriated to the college education of some meritorious student from the Academy at Exeter."

Dr. ABBOT lived more than ten years after this semi-centennial celebration, dying on the 25th of October, 1849, at the ripe age of eighty-seven. Under his successor, Dr. SOULE, the prosperity of the Academy has continued unchecked, and students from every State in the Union, and some from foreign countries, have resorted thither to enjoy the advantages it affords.

The pecuniary value of the building was not large, and the insurance, reported to amount to $8,000, held upon it will probably nearly cover the loss. The school having been a classical one during most of its history, the "apparatus" belonging to it was not extensive; nor was the library belonging to the Academy proper large or of much value. There were, however, in one of the wings three or four thousand well-selected volumes belonging to the "Golden Branch," a debating society composed of some of the students whose hall witnessed the maiden efforts of many a youth, who subsequently became noted for his eloquence in the pulpit, at the bar or in the halls of Congress, and whose motto of F. S. T. was years ago so great a mystery to the uninitiated. To the thousands of graduates scattered throughout the land the tidings of the complete destruction of the time-honored building, around which so long have clustered many pleasant memories of early struggles and boyhood's achievements, will bring pain; but the institution itself, we doubt not, will continue steadfastly on in its career of usefulness, unchecked by the temporary loss it has sustained.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Monday, Dec. 19, at 11:35 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind, miles per hour.	Pressure of wind, Pounds ⅌ Sq. foot.	Force of wind, reduced to Beaufort scale (approximately).	State of the weather.
Cheyenne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Duluth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nashville	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleveland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake City	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Key West	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochester	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

WASHINGTON.

Amendment of the Election Law—Senator Schurz and His Resolution—The Prospects for a Repeal of the Income Tax—Appropriation Bills—Investigation of the Rhode Island Election—A Dull Day in the Senate—Various Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The amendments to secure the better enforcement of the Election laws, already noticed in these dispatches, were introduced in the House today by Judge CHURCHILL. The amendments provide for the appointment by the Circuit Court for cities of 20,000 inhabitants of two persons for each election district, to be known as supervisors of election, and sets forth their duties and powers in detail, among which is the right to canvass all votes cast at elections for members of Congress, to the end that each candidate for such office shall receive every vote which may be thrown for him. They also provide for the appointment of special deputy marshals in such cities, with full powers of enforcing obedience to the laws relating to elections of members of Congress; punish any interference by any one under any pretense with the supervisors and marshals, and any neglect or refusal on the part of those officers to perform their whole duty; make void all votes cast for any member of Congress in any district where the national officers are not allowed freely to discharge their duties; confer upon the national Courts power to try all prosecutions, whether civil or criminal, brought against any officer named in the bill, for any act done by him thereunder; provide means for the transfer to those Courts of all such actions begun in the State Courts; and require the Circuit Court of the United States to select one of the Circuit Court Commissioners in each judicial district, who is to be known as chief supervisor in the district, and who shall receive and have charge of all oaths of office, records, returns, and documents relating to elections for members of Congress in the judicial district for which he shall be designated; and who, also, in all election districts where, by the provisions of the act, in consequence of the supervisors being prevented from discharging their duties, the votes cast for members of Congress shall be void, shall make report of that fact to the House of Representatives. The pay of marshals and supervisors is fixed at $5 per day, and sections 5 and 6 of the act of last July are repealed.

SENATOR SCHURZ AND HIS RESOLUTION.

Senator SCHURZ's resolution, on which there were two days' debate last week, was today quietly referred, at his own request, to the Senate Committee on Political Disabilities. This will prevent any more debate on the subject at present, but in the meantime Senator SCHURZ has objected to the confirmation in Executive Session of the persons nominated by the President, in place of those removed for bolting. Mr. SCHURZ it is said has asked that these nominations be postponed until after the holiday recess, in the belief that efforts which are now making to heal the dissensions in Missouri will be successful. This result is hoped for, however, rather than expected. The question which Senators feel most concerned about is: "Does Senator SCHURZ really mean to stand by the party and its candidate in 1872?"

REPEAL OF THE INCOME TAX

The movement in the House, today, to instruct the Ways and Means Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the income tax failed for want of time, the morning hour expiring before a call of the yeas and nays could be reached. The House refused to second the demand for the previous question by sixty-four to seventy-four, though on a call of the yeas and nays there is undoubtedly a small majority in favor of repeal. When Gen. SCHENCK leaves the Committee of Ways and Means, it will be equally divided on this subject. Gen. SCHENCK's successor will be a Western man, who goes out with the present Congress, and who will be put on the tail of the Committee, while Mr. HOOPER goes to the head. This makes it tolerably certain that the Committee will remain as now on the question of repeal. The Senate Finance Committee have always been opposed to the repeal with the exception of one member, and is now unanimously that way, on the representations of the Secretary of the Treasury that the loss of the tax would seriously impair the revenues. The prospects of repeal, therefore, are not bright.

GEN. PLEASONTON.

Gen. PLEASONTON, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, arrived here this morning, and had interviews during the day with the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, and Acting Commissioner DOUGLAS. He will take charge of the office about the first of the new year. There has been some misapprehension about the matter of the salaries of the two positions of Commissioner and Collector. When Gen. PLEASONTON took the position of Collector of the Thirty-second District, he decided not to participate in the moiety system, to which he was opposed, and asked the President and Secretary to fix the salary at a permanent figure, and it was made ten thousand per annum. This was much less than it would have been with the usual share of moieties, which now all go to the Treasury. The salary of the Commissioner's position is $6,000. Gen. PLEASONTON is a man of private means, and can therefore afford to make the change.

APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The Post-office Appropriation bill, which was reported today by Mr. BEAMAN, is the sixth on the list of the Appropriation bills which have already been prepared for consideration by the Committee. This is far in advance of the progress usually made up to this point of the session, and indicates that the Committee mean to have their work done before the hurrying days of the close of the session. The Pension bill was passed today. Mr. KELSEY gave some interesting statistics on the subject of pensions, which, he said, showed beyond doubt that the pension-roll had reached its maximum, and that hereafter the list would show an annual decrease.

INTERRUPTION IN THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

The agents of the German line at New-York have notified the Post-office Department that in consequence of the loss by shipwreck on the north coast of Scotland of the steamer *Union*, on her voyage to New-York, there will be no steamer on the 24th. The next departure will be Dec. 27.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION FRAUDS.

Mr. JENCKES proposes to have the late Rhode Island election investigated, and he introduced a resolution in the House today directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the bribery and fraud lately practiced in his district, and to prepare a bill for the more effectual prevention of such frauds. The resolution was agreed to, but it is questionable whether the Committee will be able, with its numerous duties, to give the subject the attention at this session which it seems to deserve.

THE BURNED-OUT MARKETMEN.

The House today promptly required the new Market-house Company to prepare temporary structures for the relief of the marketmen who were burned out on Sunday morning last. This will require an expenditure by the Company of nearly $20,000. In the meantime, the construction of the new market-house will be pushed with vigor.

A DULL DAY IN THE SENATE.

The dullest day in the Senate thus far has been today. Early in the morning hour the joint resolution from the Committee on Printing, providing for a change in the manner of publishing the Patent Office Reports was reported, and two hours were spent in discussing, amending and passing it. An hour more was taken up with debate on a motion to postpone the bill for the payment of the claim of J. MILTON BEST, a war claim which meets with little favor. Among the morning offerings was a remonstrance from 150 clerks of the Third Auditor's Office against the passage of the bill making forced assessments on Government employes for charitable purposes. The San Domingo resolutions did not come up, as anticipated, but the attempt to have Mr. MORTON's resolution up will certainly be made to-morrow. A bill for the admission of Colorado into the Union was introduced, and a sharp fight is threatened.

CODIFICATION OF THE POSTAL LAWS.

The codification of the Postal laws, embracing a repeal of the franking privilege, passed by the House, came into the Senate today, and was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads. It will be considered at the regular meeting of that Committee, Thursday. The repeal of the franking privilege will be met in the Senate in a somewhat different temper from its reception last session. Still the friends of the measure have little hope of its success. The Committee favors the abolition of the privilege as it did last session. To-morrow morning the Committee has a special meeting to act on the nominations from the Post-office Department referred to it, among which is the name of the Postmaster at Albany, to whose confirmation there is opposition.

VISITORS IN THE SENATE.

Lieut-Gov. DUNN, of Louisiana, a black man, was on the floor of the Senate today and received marked attention from several Senators. Ex-Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut, was on the floor at the same time.

COPYWRIGHTS.

The number of copywrights issued since the business was transferred to the Library of Congress has reached 5,000. The week before last showed a large increase in the publishing business over any previous week since the transfer, and over last week, indicating the culmination of the publishers' preparations for the holidays.

NATIONAL ASYLUM FOR SOLDIERS.

The managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers met today, at 12 o'clock, at the Surgeon-General's office. There were present Gen. BUTLER, Gen. MARTINDALE, Hon. L. B. GUNCKEL, Dr. WOLCOTT, Gov. SMYTH and Judge BOND. President GRANT, the Secretary of War, Gen. BELKNAP, and JAY COOKE, are expected to be present at the meeting to-morrow. The managers will have several meetings, as there is much important business to transact. A fourth asylum, to be located at Fortress Monroe, is to be established. Capt. PHILIP T. WOODFIN arrived here today with ten disabled soldiers from the asylum in Maine, who are transferred to the asylum in this city.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President, today, sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Andrew J. Simmons, to be agent for the Blackfeet and other neighboring tribes; Henry Stover, to be Surveyor of Customs at Newburyport, Mass.; Simon Dedge, to be Collector of Customs at Marblehead, Mass.; W. T. Warning, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for New-Mexico; Samuel L. Earl, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Texas.

To be Postmasters—H. N. Parke, at Whitehall, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary Bernard, at West Point, N. Y.; A. P. Goodale, at Port Jervis, N. Y.; A. Vanderburg, at Clyde, N. Y.; John Bale, at Stapleton, N. Y.; Isaac Sherwood, at Haverstraw, N. Y.; W. H. Burford, at Water Valley, Miss.; L. S. Wicks, at Glenwood, Iowa; E. J. Sullivan, at Harrisonburg, Va.; W. M. Hostetter, at New-Lisbon, Ohio.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate, this afternoon, confirmed ROBERT G. W. JEWELL, of Mississippi, as Consul at Canton, China.

THE CHIEF-JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Ex-Senator DRAKE took the oath of office and entered upon his duties as Chief-Justice of the Court of Claims this morning. He was introduced to the Bar by the senior Judge, LORING, when he made a few remarks, asking that the gentlemen would excuse him for any imperfection until he should become better acquainted with the business and usages of the Court. The first case taken up was one involving the loyalty of the litigants.

SOUTHERN LANDS SOLD FOR TAXES.

The House Committee on the Judiciary today agreed to report the Senate bill for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for direct taxes in the late insurrectionary States. It provides for the repurchase, by the original owner or his heirs, on payment of taxes due and all costs and expenses.

THE CROPS.

Report of the Department of Agriculture—Estimates of the Yield of Cotton and Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—The report of the Department of Agriculture, up to December, says: "A computation of the elements of acreage and the condition of the October report, without allowing for possible drawbacks from weather, pointed to a crop of cotton exceeding three and a half millions of bales. None of the contingencies so liable to reduce production have occurred since that date to vitiate a favorable comparison with the remarkably favorable season of 1869, and as the early Summer was more propitious than that of last year, the November returns indicate eighteen per cent. advance in quantity upon an acreage increase by twelve per cent. The total aggregate results, as figured from returns to Dec. 1, makes an estimate of 3,800,000 commercial bales, 1,767,000,000 pounds, or eighty-two per cent. of the crop of 1859, which was 2,154,820,000 pounds. The following statement presents the estimate in detail, including per centage of increase over the previous crop and yield per acre, with the number of acres cultivated in each State:

North Carolina.—Number of acres, 451,714; number of bales, 170,000; product compared with 1869—per cent., 118; yield per acre, 175.

South Carolina.—Number of acres, 601,764; number of bales, 220,000; product, compared with 1869, per cent., 124; yield per acre, 170.

Georgia.—Number of acres, 1,330,991; number of bales, 495,000; product, compared with 1869, per cent., 122; yield per acre, 173.

Florida.—Number of acres, 140,909; number of bales, 50,000; product, compared with 1869, per cent., 126; yield per acre, 165.

Alabama.—Number of acres, 1,437,272; number of bales, 510,000; product compared with 1869, per cent., 112; yield per acre, 165.

Mississippi.—Number of acres, 1,644,512; number of bales, 725,000; product compared with 1869, per cent., 110; yield per acre, 205.

Louisiana.—Number of acres, 920,700; number of bales, 495,000; product compared with 1869, per cent., 115; yield per acre, 250.

Texas.—Number of acres, 900,937; number of bales, 465,000; product compared with 1869, per cent., 132; yield per acre, 240.

Arkansas.—Number of acres, 711,734; number of bales, 375,000; product compared with 1869, per cent., 124; yield per acre, 245.

Tennessee.—Number of acres, 26,184; number of bales, 215,000; product compared with 1869, per cent., 114; yield per acre, 190.

Other States.—Number, 218,828; number of bales, 80,000; product compared with 1869, per cent., —; yield per acre, 170.

The increase in sugar-cane over last year is estimated at thirty per cent. in Louisiana. A similar rate is returned for Texas, and some advance has been made in Georgia and Florida. So much cane is annually used as "plant-cane" in extending the areage that the product of sugar and molasses does not represent the real increase in cane-growing.

Attempted Murder.

At a late hour last night an unknown woman, respectably dressed, was thrown into the East River by some unknown persons, and was rescued by Officer CALKINS, of the First Precinct, aided by some citizens, who were attracted by her cries as she was clinging to Pier No. 2, East River. She was taken to the New-street Police Station, and afterward to Park Hospital, in an insensible condition. The assailants of the woman are yet undiscovered, but Capt. JOSEPH PETTY is actively in pursuit of them. The woman had been in the water one hour before she was rescued. MICHAEL CONLAN, of No. 1 Whitehall-street, is held as an accomplice in the dastardly outrage, as it was found he knew who had thrown the woman in, but refused to give any information.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAM-SHIP PALMYRA.

The Cunard steam-ship *Palmyra*, which left Liverpool on Dec. 6, and Queenstown on Dec. 7, reached this port yesterday. Her dates are later by two days than those of the correspondence and papers at hand by the *Batavia*.

VIBERT, the well-known *genre* painter, was wounded in the shoulder, in the affair of La Malmaison. At the same engagement, LEROUX, a young artist of great promise, standing over six feet, and as handsome as an Apollo, was shot through both thighs, and remained a prisoner in the hands of the Prussians. CUVILLIER, the sculptor, was mortally wounded.

The well-known German chemist and geologist, Dr. CHARLES GUSTAVUS BISCHOF, died at Bonn on the 30th of November. He was born naar Nuremburg, in Bavaria, on the 18th of January, 1792, and received his education at the University of Erlangen, where he applied himself at first to the study of mathematics and astronomy, though he subsequently abandoned this branch of science, and, turning his attention to chemistry, became one of the most distinguished pupils of Prof. HILDEBRANDT. In 1819 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry and Technology in the University of Bonn. An enthusiastic geologist, Dr. BISCHOF sought to discover in molecular action certain geological phenomena.

The *Times'* correspondent at the head-quarters of the Saxon Army Corps, on the north-east of Paris, says: "BAZAINE surrendered Metz in the nick of time for the German armies; that is now certain. Had he held out for a few days longer, and prevented MOLTKE from sending the Duke of MECKLENBURG and Prince CHARLES south and Gen. MANTEUFFEL north, things would have been very embarrassing, if not positively serious, for us before now. Had not the army before Metz been enabled to come down and keep open our communications, the investing armies north and south of Paris might by this time have been obliged to fight battles to prevent themselves from being invested, or something very like it."

A pastoral letter from Archbishop MANNING was read at the Roman Catholic churches on Dec. 4 respecting the invasion of Rome, which the Archbishop describes as a violation of all right. He protests against the doctrine that a nation may change its rulers by a *plébiscite* without just and sufficient cause, and asserts that such cause did not exist at Rome. Dr. MANNING says that it appears, from evidence above suspicion, that the *plébiscite* was not genuine, many voting who had no right, and few Roman citizens taking part in the proceedings. MAZZINI's plan of Italian unity, Dr. MANNING says, could only be carried out by the destruction of every Italian throne and also of Christianity. Governments that favor sedition against the Pope will one day not be able to resist an application of this principle to themselves. The pastoral concludes with an invitation to three days' earnest prayer for the Pope, and a request that all will attend a meeting in London on Friday next.

The *North German Gazette*, referring to the reconnoitering expeditions sent out by Prince FREDERICK CHARLES, says: "These were mostly attended with great difficulties. The cavalry were fired at from every farm and every distant point. Solitary agricultural laborers at their approach threw away the spade, seized a gun lying beside them on the ground and fired; every house became a petty fortress, every blouse a Franc-Tireur. Such persons are daily brought in to the general *commandos*, to whom the decision in such cases is intrusted, and many of them are accompanied by priests, partly as instigators and partly as actors. Everybody taken with a gun in his hand, in accordance with a notice placarded at the town or village corners on entering any district, is condemned to death. Only by Draconic severities can this treacherous way of carrying on war be repressed. The towns of Sens and Nemours have been severely punished. In the former postal and telegraph officials were disarmed by the inhabitants and led away prisoners; in the latter forty-seven Uhlans were surprised. The isolated officer who is sent out to get information or reconnoitre is exposed to the greatest danger."

EUROPEAN TOPICS.

The Resignation of Commander De Keratry.

The following, according to Reuter's Express, under date Tours, Dec. 1, is the letter addressed by Count DE KERATRY to M. GAMBETTA, on sending in his resignation as commander of the Army of Brittany:

To the Minister of War, at Tours:

ANGERS, Nov. 28.

M. LE MINISTRE: By a decree of the 22d of October last you appointed me Commander-in-Chief of the mobilized forces of the five Departments of Brittany. At that date no force was yet in existence. Owing to the patriotism of my countrymen and to the devotion of my officers, the Camp of Contie, on the 22d of September, was created and rendered impregnable. Forty-seven battalions of mobilized Bretons, seven companies of determined and disciplined Francs-Tireurs, came forward fully equipped, and answered my call. Nine batteries of artillery, complete in material and men, waited only for harnesses to be of use. This was a unique sight in France, and on the 24th of November, after having witnessed it with your own eyes, you emphatically expressed your most heartfelt satisfaction at it to all the co-operators in that national work, and on the same evening you repeated the assurance of it to myself at the Prefecture. At the same hour Le Mans was threatened, and the left wing of the Army of the Loire might be overrun; Gen. FIERECK's troops had been routed, and fled from Nogent-le-Rotrou up to the gates of my camp. You addressed an urgent appeal to the Army of Brittany. Ten thousand of its men, in spite of their incomplete organization, and relying more on their courage than on their imperfect armament, followed me on the 24th of November, in the morning, from the Camp of Contie to the bivouac of Yorée, and on the 26th we made a march of thirty-one kilometres toward the enemy. My brave sailor volunteers drove their artillery pieces for twelve marching hours. The enemy had just hastily evacuated the post. The interests of the defense do not allow me to add now another word. Notwithstanding the solicitations of my troops, I informed you on the 29th of November that the tenor of your orders, conceived at Tours on the 26th of November, at the very moment we were advancing to attack, compelled me, on all accounts, to resign my command. You on the same day accepted my resignation, which was to be published in the *Moniteur* of today. I felt deep sorrow at taking leave of the army which I had formed with the assistance of my brave and former colleague, CARRE-KERISOUET, who has followed me in my retirement; but that did not make me forget my imperious duties. Having retired into private life, I have recovered my political freedom, which I had completely relinquished when in uniform. But calling upon my countrymen for the defense of the country, I had contracted the obligation of a care of souls. Thus I have the honor to announce to you that as soon as events will allow me, I shall have the superior administration of war and marine brought before a council of war; they and I shall appear together at the bar of the country, and none of the documents I have in hand will be put aside.

Believe, &c., Comte DE KERATRY.

P. S.—I have in hand the decrees and orders which you signed as Minister; you committed the signal weakness to allow them to be protested against by an Administration the real head of which is M. LEVERDO, and which to all clear-sighted men is a personification of treachery to non-Imperialists. In France you are the only person who has not perceived this in spite of my repeated and telegraphed warnings.

Visit of the Empress Eugenie to Queen Victoria.

On the afternoon of Dec. 5, says the *Times*, the Empress Eugenie, accompanied by the Prince Imperial and attended by the suite, left Chiselhurst about 1 o'clock on a visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle. The Empress and her party drove to the Bickley station of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway, where a special train awaited them. They reached Clapham Junction at 1 34 P. M. Here the London, Chatham and Dover engine was changed for one belonging to the Southwestern line, which reached Windsor at 2:18 P. M. At the Windsor terminus of the South-western Railway excellent arrangements had been made for the reception of the Empress. The suite of Royal waiting-rooms opposite the arrival platform were in readiness, and fires had been lit in order to insure the comfort of the visitors. By the courtesy of the railway officials those of the public who happened to be in the station were permitted to remain, while great crowds of spectators gathered in the Datchet-road between the lodge-gate of the Castle slopes and the Queen's private waiting-room. Her Majesty the Queen was represented by Lord CHARLES FITZROY and Hon. Miss PHIPPS, who drove down to the terminus about ten minutes before the time fixed for the arrival of the train. The Empress EUGENIE and the Prince Imperial, upon quitting the saloon, were received by Lord CHARLES FITZROY and Hon. Miss PHIPPS, and conducted to the private waiting-room. As the Empress crossed the platform a cheer rose from the crowd, which she gracefully acknowledged. After remaining a few minutes in the Royal ante-room the Empress and Prince Imperial were escorted to the Queen's carriages, which, followed by those containing the respective suites, were then driven through the lodge gates opposite the station and up the slopes opposite the Castle. The Imperial cortége arrived within the grand quadrangle about 2½ o'clock, and upon the Empress and Prince reaching the Palace they were most cordially welcomed by Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal family. The Imperial visit lasted upward of an hour, and at its close the Empress took leave of the Queen and Royal family, leaving the Castle at 3:40, accompanied by Prince ARTHUR, and attended by Lord CHARLES FITZROY and Hon. Miss PHIPPS. The special train was timed to leave the Windsor station at 3¾, but before that hour, notwithstanding the rain, a large concourse of people had assembled outside the royal private entrance. As the saloon with the Empress and Prince left at 3¾, the crowd loudly cheered the Imperial party. They reached Bickley at 5:54, and on leaving the train drove back to Chiselhurst.

French Refugees in Brussels.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* gives an account of the French refugees in Brussels, whose number it estimates at 37,000. They think themselves under an obligation to the Belgians, and make no complaint of the high prices which prevail. The Belgians are too discreet to burden them with their sympathies, but a melancholy smile comes over the countenances of the ladies and girls dressed in black, if they hear a sympathetic remark on their country. A German word at the *table d'hôte*, or on the promenade, on the other hand, gives them a shock. Most of these families have relatives among the killed, captured or missing, but they never utter a complaint or sigh for them, carrying the absence of sentimentality to apparent stoicism. They have unshakable confidence in the future of France—"*La France ne périra pas.*" A balloon letter is a godsend to them, and the numerous French wounded are the spoilt children both of the emigrants and of the Belgian public. The French officers are very reserved, but if they refer to the war they curse the Empire without expressing confidence in the Republic. The younger officers, however, hope for a new career under the Republic, while some of BAZAINE's deride the officers appointed by TROCHU and GAMBETTA. The Bonapartist spies, intriguers and journalists are not at all prepossessing. Their organ, the *Gaulois*, after trying Tours, Angers, Nantes and Bordeaux, which would not tolerate it, is at last lifted to Brussels, where it displays all its old christianism and unscrupulousness. It reviles GAMBETTA as "the tyrant of Tours," and accuses him of aiming at a dictatorship. It is a favorable sign for France that public opinion condemns this pernicious literature. The writer sees the emigrants shudder when the *Gaulois* is offered to them in the street, and the Belgians think such a scandalous print insufferable, while its writers and patrons have to slink through the streets with downcast gaze. The Frenchwomen cool their burning forehead and eyes on the marble floor of the cathedral praying for good news from Amiens, Paris and the Loire, the anguish of suspense teaching them really to pray, and they no longer take into their hands a *Gaulois* or *Figaro*.

The New Terminus for a Balloon Tour.

A private letter from Christiania, received in London, gives some details concerning the French balloon which fell in Norway. It appears that the balloon was sent up from Paris on the morning of the 24th. The wind carried it in a northerly direction with such rapidity that it soon passed over the North Sea, without the occupants of the car knowing where they were. When, however, they found themselves dangerously close to the sea they sent off a carrier pigeon with a message that they thought themselves lost, at the same time throwing out ballast. Ultimately the balloon reached Norway, and when over Mandal, a small town on the southern coast, twenty-three miles west-south-west of Christiansand, a sack of letters and newspapers were thrown out, which fell among the astonished inhabitants, who were watching the balloon pass over their heads. After having been many hours in the balloon, the aeronauts, whose names are not given, descended several miles further north, on a snow-covered mountain, as best they could, and without even knowing in what country they were, there being no habitations near. For nineteen hours they wandered about in the snow in light boots, which later had to be cut off, so saturated had they become. In the meantime the balloon was discovered by some of the natives. The aeronauts were not to be seen, but the remains of meat, bread and wine in the car showed plainly enough that it had recently contained passengers. Six carrier pigeons were also found in it, seemingly none the worse for the journey. Eventually the voyagers reached one of the small cabins which are to be seen at wide intervals among the mountains, which give shelter to those who look after cattle, and where an aged and poor woman gave them some food. They then discovered, by seeing upon a match-box the word "Christiania," that they were in Norway, and made the woman understand as well as they could that they desired to proceed to the town. They were then shown the way to a farmer's house, where they received the attention of which they stood so much in need, as well as dry clothes and shoes. The news of the arrival of the balloon passengers did not reach Christiania till Sunday, the 27th ult. On the evening of the 28th thousands of people went to meet them on their entry into Christiania, and gave them a cordial reception. They were feasted in Christiania that night, and on the following day were to start for Tours, via London.

Opening of the Italian Parliament—The Royal Speech.

The Italian Chambers were opened on Dec. 5 by the King, who, in his speech from the throne, said: "With Rome as the capital of Italy I have accomplished the promises and crowned the enterprise which my magnanimous father inaugurated twenty-five years ago. Italy is free and united. Henceforth it rests but with you to make her great and happy. While we celebrate this solemn inauguration of the accomplishment of the unity of Italy, two nations which are deemed glorious representatives of modern civilization, are rending one another in a horrible struggle. Bound both to France and Prussia by the recollections of recent beneficial alliances, we are compelled to observe strict neutrality, which was also imposed upon us by the duty of not augmenting the conflagration, and by the desire of always being able to interpose our impartial counsels between the belligerent parties. We shall continue to discharge this duty to humanity and friendship, by uniting our efforts to those of the neutral Powers, in order to terminate the war which should never have broken out between two nations whose greatness is equally necessary for the civilization of the world. Public opinion ratifying this policy has shown once more that a free and united Italty is for Europe an element of order, liberty and peace.

We have entered Rome in the name of the national right and have remained there, and now we have solemnly undertaken for ourselves the engagement to establish freedom of the Church, the complete independence of the Papal See in the exercise of its religious offices, and its relations to the Catholic world. The approaching transfer of the seat of the Government to Rome compels me to examine the proper means for reducing the Administration to the greatest simplicity, an Administration giving the communes and provinces their proper attributes." The King announced that several bills relative to the military reorganization, education and the finance will be laid before the House, and concluded as follows: While Italy advances in the path of progress, a great sister nation has confided to my son the mission of governing her destinies. I rejoice in the honor thus rendered to my dynasty and to Italy. I entertain the hope that Spain will increase her prosperity by the loyalty of her Prince and the wisdom of her people. The speech was received with loud cheers.

The Future of the Spanish Monarchy.

Madrid advices, dated Nov. 29, and printed in the London *Echo*, make the reference following to the remarks of RUIZ ZORRILLA, of the Committee appointed to wait on the newly-elected King: "Once safe on board the *Numancia*, the Commissioners gracefully accepted the banquet offered them by the gallant commander of the ship. The speech made by RUIZ ZORRILLA on the occasion was important, since it intimated the bases of the new system of government to be inaugurated with the reign of the new King. The new King is to swear the Constitution before entering the place. The ceremony will therefore take place on the day of his entering Madrid. The orator said that the country's salvation depended upon the morality of those who are to govern it. Those who are to surround the new King will be required to be as 'honorable, disinterested, upright and worthy of esteem as are the King elected, his consort, and his family.' It will be a great thing for Spain if such men can be found within its borders. RUIZ ZORILLA confessed, with commendable sincerity, that the same 'immorality of conduct' which existed under ISABEL II. still existed in the administration of justice in the State Department, and in all the Government offices; and that in order to do away with this lamentable state of things the strictest account would be in future required of all in office, and the gravest penalties attached to all breach of trust on the part of those in high places. It must be in justice recorded that RUIZ ZORRILLA is himself an honest, incorruptible, and upright man in every sense, but he is a *rara avis* in Spain. Let us wish him all success in his arduous work. As soon as the King swears the Constitution the 'Constituting Cortes' will be dissolved, and the elections for the Ordinary Cortes will take place. The Government is well aware of how powerful and how well organized the Republicans have become. It is impossible to discover how numerous they are until the elections are made, and should the illegal means hitherto resorted to be used by the Government to prevent a Republican majority in a Monarchical Cortes, there will be serious disturbances."

POLITICAL.

The Louisiana Election—Official Returns.

Complete official returns of the election in Louisiana, on the 7th of November, are published in the New-Orleans *Republican*, and from them we condense the following statement. The only State officers voted for were the Auditor and the Treasurer, and the result was as follows:

	Republican.		Democratic.	
Treasurer.	Antoine Dubuclet.	65,647	Jas. D. Blair.	41,770
Auditor....	James Graham....	65,532	Allen Jumel.	41,010

The vote for members of the Forty-second Congress resulted in the choice of the Republican candidate in each district. It was as follows:

Dist.	Republicans.		Democrats.	
1....	James H. Sypher....	12,971	A. W. Walker....	8,579
2....	Lionel A. Sheldon...	17,512	John A. Walsh...	7,640
3....	C. B. Darrell........	13,202	A. Bailey........	8,123
4....	James McCleery.....	11,786	M. Ryan..........	7,171
5....	F. Morey............	9,521	J. D. Watkins...	6,712

The Anti-Tammany Charter Ring Petition.

The petition to the Republican State Central Committee in reference to the organization of the party in this City, put forth by the Committee of Twelve, appointed by the Anti-Tammany Republican General Committee, is being numerously signed, and receives the approval of the best Republicans throughout the City. It is well understood that the Administration is in favor of the adoption of a plan whereby the Democratic Charter Ring will be excluded from control (through office-holders in the pay of said Ring) of Republican organizations in this City. As a sample of the class of men indorsing the petition in a single Assembly District, (the Seventeenth,) are the following:

John R. Russell, No. 114 West Forty-ninth-street; S. R. Wells, No. 233 West Fifty-first-street, (business No. 389 Broadway;) Benj. K. Phelps, No. 101 West Forty-seventh-street; Charles A. Flammer, No. 901 Eighth-avenue; H. M. Boles, No. 233 West Fifty-first-street, (of Billinger, Boles & Co., No. 101 Water-street;) T. S. Berry, No. 115 West Forty-fourth-street; Lansing C. Moore, No. 124 West Forty-third-street; George Ross, No. 202 West Forty-sixth-street; John Bradford, No. 251 West Fifty-fourth-street; S. Y. Tuthill, No. 251 West Fifty-second-street; B. F. Finley, No. 516 West Forty-second-street; William Winterbottom, No. 345 West Forty-eighth-street; George W. Cregier, No. 457 West Forty-fourth-street; E. O. Jenkins, No. 137 West Forty-fourth-street; John Sedgwick, No. 112 West Forty-fifth-street; R. Textor, No. 417 West Fifty-fourth street; David B. Mellish, No. 301 West Fifty-first-street; Robert Auld, No. 357 West Forty-fourth-street; Joseph Fields, No. 443 West Forty-fourth-street, and others of like standing in the community. The petition, which will come before the State Committee on Tuesday, is as follows:

Whereas, It is notorious that many of the Presidents and other officers, as well as enrolled members of the several so-called Republican Associations of Assembly Districts, in the City of New-York, are place-holders under the Democratic City and County Government, or are otherwise in official or pecuniary connection and sympathy with Tammany Hall; whereby such Associations are no longer proper agencies of Republican organization, but are controlled through the machinery of primary elections for the purposes of Democratic politicians.

Therefore, We, the undersigned Republican voters of the City of New-York, recommend and solicit the Republican State Central Committee to devise and direct such method of reorganization and discipline of the Republican Party in this City, as shall effectually secure Republican voters against the frauds and violence of primary elections, and prevent all future interference in our Associations, Conventions or Committees, by Democratic politicians or their agents.

Political Notes.

The Pennsylvania Legislature will meet on Monday, Jan. 2.

The Louisiana Legislature chosen at the late election is politically divided as follows: Senate—7 colored Republicans, 29 white Republicans, 7 Democrats. House—42 colored Republicans, 32 white Republicans, 29 Democrats.

The Democrats of Ohio are urged by the Columbus *Statesman* to do their utmost to elect their candidate for Governor next Fall, that they may insure the election in 1872 of a Democratic President from Ohio, in the person of Senator THURMAN.

A bill to tax passengers on railroads has been introduced in the Tennessee House of Representatives. It provides for a tax of five cents on a passenger traveling less than fifty miles, and of ten cents on those traveling more than that distance, to be collected by the railroad agents.

A bit of history is recalled by the Albany *Evening Journal* to show that it has not always been easy to fill the English mission even with Democrats. It says that when Mr. POLK was elected President, he tendered the mission successively to Messrs. PICKENS and ELMORE of South Carolina, as was well known, and also to Messrs. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, and WOODBURY, of New-Hampshire, as was generally believed. Finally Mr. LOUIS MCLANE consented to serve.

The St. Louis *Democrat* denies that any trustworthy classification of the members of the new Missouri Legislature has or can be published. It says that there will be really four distinct elements in the Legislature—Liberal Republicans, Radicals, Democrats of liberal and progressive ideas, and Democrats of the reactionary sort, and that the only thing that can with certainty be predicted as to the result of an election for Senator to succeed Mr. DRAKE is that no one who, like him, is a defender of political disabilities and an advocate of a protective tariff can be chosen.

The collapse of the new party movement is a topic on which the Portland (Me.) *Press* dwells with evident satisfaction. It thinks that before the quiet sarcasm of Gen. GRANT's Message had given it a finishing blow, all men of ordinary sagacity had perceived that the name of revenue reform was "only a splendid curtain that was let down over the entrance to a cave of Adullam, into which all the disappointed office-seekers, obsolete politicians, who regretted that they were forgotten, and all reactionists and obstructives rushed." And it recounts how the great "Revenue Reform" crusade against GRANT, which begun with such promise of success, has continued to "dwindle, peak and pine" till it is left on the hands of a few insignificant nobodies who don't know what to do with it.

In view of approaching elections in some counties, the Republican State Central Committee of Mississippi have published an address recounting some of the beneficial results of one year of Republican administration of the State Government. They say there has been no legislation of a proscriptive character or for the establishment of social equality between the races; that the colored people are contented and hopeful; that a healthy public sentiment in reference to free schools is being fostered; that the State finances are rapidly improving, and that so thoroughly has the administration of Government been in the interest of all classes of the citizens, that those who, in any locality, would excite unlawful opposition to civil authority, have failed to receive the support of public opinion.

The Death of one of the Oldest of American Ship-Builders.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In looking over the notices of deaths in the TIMES, today, I notice the death of JOHN ALLEN, aged seventy-nine years, &c. Deeming it a duty to an old employer that a more extended notice of his funeral service should be given, I write to say that JOHN ALLEN was born in Scotland, was a half brother to the late HENRY ECKFORD, came to this country about fifty-five years ago, entered into copartnership with the late ISAAC WEBB, in the ship-building business, and, upon the death of Mr. ISAAC WEBB, 1840, he formed a copartnership with WM. H. WEBB, with whom he continued a few years, until his retirement some twenty-five years ago. He was genial, social and a Christian in all his dealings, and it was a pleasure to sit and hear him tell of the growth of our once great commerce's, also of the growth of our large City, but sad to hear him lately speak of our commerce great decline.

ECKFORD WEBB.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 19, 1870.

Daring Burglary in Union-Square.

The premises of J. GALL, optician, No. 21 Union-square, were entered by burglars at an early hour Sunday morning, by forcing out the fan-light over the front door. Although the location is one of the most public in the City, this operation does not appear to have been seen by any one, as the subsequent proceedings of the burglars were leisurely in the extreme. They gathered up almost the entire stock in the store, consisting of 150 opera-glasses, a large number of eye-glasses and spectacles, altogether valued at $9,000, which they placed in a bag ready for removal. They must have entered after daylight, as it appears that at 8¾ o'clock A. M. a lady living at No. 19 Union-square saw a carriage, with one man inside, drive up and stop directly in front of the store, and, almost at the same moment, CHARLES F. LEMBKE, a clerk in the employ of Mr. GALL, appeared at the door for the purpose of entering the store to extinguish the gas, which is left burning at night. Meantime, however when a few steps from the store he saw the carriage in its front with two men standing beside it, who suddenly ran toward the Park, heard them whistle and the carriage was immediately driven away. These singular proceedings do not seem to have particularly attracted his attention as he gives no description of the men. But the fact of the burglary was then unknown to him, and he first learned it a moment afterward upon entering the store, which he found in the utmost disorder, with the bag containing nearly all the stock, yet lying in the middle of the floor. The broken fan-light showed how the thieves had got in, and the nosing of the lock being forced off so that the door would open, showed how they had provided egress. It was evident that the thieves had been frightened away by the appearance of the clerk at the moment their enterprise was about to be crowned with complete success. Upon an examination of the stock, everything was found except four opera-glasses, valued at $100, which it is supposed the marauders succeeded in carrying away. Capt. PETTY, of the Broadway squad, has the case in charge, and is making every effort to discover these daring thieves.

WAR AND ARBITRATION.

The Probable Changes in International Law Consequent on the Franco-Prussian War—Lecture by David Dudley Field.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD lectured before a good-sized audience last evening, in Association Hall, on the subject of "The Probable Changes in International Law, Consequent on the Franco-Prussian War." The lecture was delivered under the auspices of the Society for the Advancement of Science and Art.

He began by saying: The war which for the last six months has been raging in the heart of Europe, came so suddenly upon the world, has proved so fearful in its devastations, and is likely to be so tremendous in its results, that the minds of men turn with intense interest to discover if there be not some means of preventing the return of such a calamity. When the cannon saluted the morning of our last national anniversary, the world was in profound peace; before the Christian bells shall ring in the next Christian anniversary of Christendom, France will have been trampled under foot by invading armies, her historic cities bombarded, and her fair fields made ghastly by innumerable fresh graves. A universal wail of women and children has gone up from the banks of the Loire. Nor is the distress confined to France. While every French family is in desolation, every German family is in mourning. Is there no remedy for this? or, rather, is there no means of saving mankind from the like again? Eighteen hundred and seventy years have passed since Christ was born; Christian missionaries have traversed the earth; the temples of religion have risen on every side, and been crowded with worshipers; but war, nevertheless, has grown colossal; standing armies have increased beyond all precedent, and out of all proportion to population; weapons are made deadlier than ever, and all the develish enginery of battle and siege have become more destructive than any which history has ever before described. The effect of the present war is not confined to the two nations engaged in it. The whole of Christendom has suffered. Every European nation has increased its armaments. The war was declared on the 17th of July; within five days thereafter Switzerland had called out forty thousand men to protect her frontiers; by the 1st of August, England had made an extraordinary appropriation of two millions pounds, and she also ordered the enlistment of twenty thousand additional men; Italy soon appropriated forty millions francs; Belgium, by the 11th of August, had advanced its war credit nearly eighteen millions francs; and Austria in like proportion. Even here, in this country, apart as it wisely keeps itself from European complications we have felt to some extent the agitation abroad; the cost of French and German products has been increased; our markets have been disturbed, and our social intercourse with the Old World seriously affected. Immediately on the declaration of war, gold went up; that is, our currency depreciated about ten per cent. On the 9th of August, there were laid up in the port of New-York alone, nine North German steamers and twenty-seven sailing vessels; two in Boston, ten in Philadelphia, as many more in Baltimore, and others in all the principal seaports. There are, indeed, few spots on the earth where the influence of this great contention has not reached in some form, affecting, more or less, industry and social relations. Can anything be done to save mankind from another like calamity? Is it possible to prevent a repetition of the accumulated horrors of the last six months? These are questions which present themselves to us every morning as we read the daily record of battle, of siege and sortie, of fire and famine. This war was sudden and wicked in its beginning, has been ferocious and bloody in its whole progress, and will be full of awful memories and bitter humiliation in its close. Let us all, as we look on and deplore, tax our invention that perchance we may suggest something to prevent, or to hinder, and if that cannot be, then to mitigate, the distress of war. We can contribute at least to the formation of a healthier and stronger public opinion. But public opinion, though it may do much, will not do all. The opinion of the whole world in last July, would not have overborne the opinion of the French in their frenzy for an onslaught on the Germans. Nations, like individuals, have their moments of excitement, when neither the good opinion of others nor the lessons of experience, nor the dictates of prudence, can restrain them. Something stronger is needed; something in the nature of coercion must be applied; something that shall at least oblige nations to pause, to stay their hand, till mutual explanation or the mediation of friendly Powers may be had. This something, whatever it may be, can come only from the general agreement of the nations, taking the form of international law. Believing that this contest has created an intense abhorrence of war altogether, and that the minds of men are firmly set to find some plan, either to prevent another, or to postpone its coming, or, if it occurs, to circumscribe and mitigate its evils, I venture upon some speculation in regard to the plans most probable to be adopted, and at the same time most promising of good. These relate, first, to the prevention of war; second, to the conduct of it, when efforts to prevent it have failed; and third, to the rights and duties of neutrals. Let me call your attention to them in their reverse order. First, as to the rights and duties of neutrals: The right of every nation not to engage in war is at least as clear as its right to engage in it. It may, therefore, without offense, remain at all times absolutely neutral between belligerents; and the attempt of either, by force or pressure of any kind, to make it take any part, however small, with one side or the other, is an attempt against its independence. This right of neutrality has of course, a corresponding duty. A neutral nation is bound to refrain from assisting either belligerent. If it assists, it departs from its neutrality; is no longer a neutral, and become in some sort an ally.

Mr. FIELD discussed at length the question what might be regarded as assisting, which might, he said, be passive as well as active; the duties resulting from the Neutrality laws, and jurisdiction of Courts of Admiralty. Public opinion was in favor of holding aloof, in every form, from the struggle, helping neither of the belligerents to anything which can contribute to their warlike resources. For his own part, he thought the American claims in respect to the *Alabama* question well founded both in morals and public law. Two changes in the law of neutrality seemed to him to be necessary and impending: One to define more clearly what is contraband, and enlarge the list: the other to make Governments responsible for their citizens or subjects, that they be kept from all contraband traffic. The list of contraband should include not only all instruments and munitions of war, but all articles essential to the maintenance of armaments.

As to the conduct of war, the tendency of international law, following public opinion, has for several years been strongly in favor of confining it within narrower and still narrower limits. The point at which it will finally arrive, is, I am persuaded, that wars shall be confined to actual combatants on land and sea; that no private wars of any kind, and no wars on private persons and private property shall be permitted, one result of which would be that citizens of an alien country might remain in the country with which their Government is at war, provided they conducted themselves properly. As to preventing war, he said, that war could be prevented altogether he would not undertake to affirm, but that it can be rendered less frequent, nay, that it can be rendered very infrequent, he firmly believed. Peace hereafter, and not war as heretofore, can be made the normal state of man. The opening of the gate of the Temple of Janus may at least become the exception and not the rule. Let us suppose it to have been enjoined by international law last July; that before the French Emperor's declaration of war a statement of his grievances should be sent to the Prussian Government; that he should then wait a certain number of days for an answer; that when the answer came it should be transmitted with the complaint to the other Governments of Europe, and their friendly offices invited; and that he should still wait a certain number of days longer for their action; supposing all this, it would seem to be scarcely possible that an accommodation should not have been effected before a resort to hostilities. Such a provision could and should be introduced into the law of nations. Violations of such a provision should be visited by other nations with an enforced indemnification for increased expenditures and losses incurred by the war. The lecturer then went into a lengthy review of the organization of our Government. If these States could submit their differences to arbitration in a Supreme Court, there was no reason why any number of European nations could not do the same. As a further amendment to international law, he would oppose the custom of sending to foreign and unhealthy prisons, and provide that prisoners be detained in some part of the dominions of their captor, in Europe or America, unconfined in dungeons, prison-ships, or irons; that they be supplied with proper rations, equal to those furnished the soldiers of the country by which they are held, and that they be permitted to receive all comforts their own Government or friends see fit to send them. He concluded as follows: If, seizing this great opportunity, when the hearts of men are fixed upon setting bounds to dynastic ambition, and imposing restraints upon warlike passions, this country, always recommending federation by its example, would take the initiative in proposing arbitration for its own dispute with England, and a general amendment of the international code in the interests of peace and commerce and civilization, how she would entitle herself to the praise and gratitude of coming generations. What could so redound to the glory of an administration as to have been the instrument of such a consummation? Let us hope that over-ruling Providence "from seeming evil still inducing good," will bring out of this fiery trial of the nations a new sublime law, suited to that new time when it shall be truly said, that

"Sovereign law, the world's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate,
Sits Empress, crowning good, repressing ill."

HOLIDAY TRADE.

Gems and Jewelry—Art Emporiums and Fancy Goods Bazaars—Tempting Displays for Holiday Purchasers.

Of the many things especially suitable for holiday gifts, there are generally none more acceptable than those to be found in the jewelry establishments and fine art bazaars, and hence, no doubt, it is that about these days those stores are crowded with purchasers.

TIFFANY & CO.'S, UNION-SQUARE.

At Messrs. TIFFANY & Co.'s the attractions for gift-buyers were never greater. Their magnificent new premises are filled with every conceivable variety of rich and costly goods, gathered together from every corner of the globe where wealth and civilization have developed genius and artistic taste. Brief notice can only be given of a very few of this grand collection. Among the fancy goods are some library sets that cannot fail to challenge the attention of the visitor. They are of different styles and degrees of costliness. One, containing portfolio, ink-stand, paper-knife, letter-balance and match-box, set of candlesticks, and also small night candlestick, is beautifully designed and of most exquisite workmanship. It is set in malachite and bound with massive gold bands. The price is $675. Another similarly designed and inlaid with onyx, turquoise and garnet, is marked $365. Here are also a large variety of liquor-cases also very expensively mounted, and at prices ranging from $100 to $600; game-boxes, bronzes in endless variety, statuettes, and a multiplicity of art novelties are to be seen on every hand. Among the latter may be noticed a couple of marble bas-reliefs, the work of a native artist, Mr. R. H. PARK, of Union-square. One represents "Early Sorrow," the other "Innocence," and both certainly reflect the highest credit both on the artist's conception and execution. Other special articles worthy of particular attention are French porcelain, Vienna gilt wares, portfolios, card-receivers, photograph frames, &c. The jewelry department is, of course, a special feature of this great establishment; and the stock of diamonds is unusually extensive. Among the novelties in ladies' jewelry are some bona fide fish-scale hair ornaments for the hair, imported from Denmark—very beautiful and very frail-looking—but their delicate-looking structure is very deceptive, as they will bear very rough usage without injury. Taken altogether the variety of articles here offered for Holiday selection can certainly not be surpassed in this country, nor probably in the world.

BALL, BLACK & CO.

This is another of our monster jewel palaces, where all that is rich and rare in gems and gold and silver ware can be found. Their assortment of fancy goods, clocks, bronzes, statuary, &c., is also immense. Specially among their grand display in this department may be noted some elegantly gilt-mounted French china jardinieres and flower-pots, magnificent bronze vases, a peculiarity of which is a combination of the new colors of the bronze and gilt. A new and very handsome style of Majolica vases are also among the novelties. Of bronze parlor ornaments there is an infinite variety. There are also many novelties in gilt Vienna goods, and a fine assortment of opera-glasses, fans, pocket-books, and a variety of small articles suitable for presents. In the jewelry department, the ladies will find many novelties in necklaces, lockets and coral articles, solitaire ear-rings, new opera chains, &c., and something entirely new in etruscan bracelets. Diamond-cased watches can also be found here in every variety, and many in entirely new designs. There is also on view an immense assortment of gents' watches and chains, many of the latter in new designs. In the silver-ware department are also many novelties, among which will be found a new style of fruit-stand of plain and satin finish. But nothing short of a visit to the establishment can give any adequate idea of its contents.

GEO. C. ALLEN & CO., NO. 513 BROADWAY.

Diamonds and watches are the speciality of this firm, and of these articles they have a very large variety on exhibition, and at unusually low prices. Their stock of watches are from the manufactories of the most celebrated makers, JULES JURGENSEN, M. TOBIAS, &c. They also keep a large assortment of American watches of all descriptions. Their stock of sterling silver-ware is very large, and embraces every novelty and requisite in that line, which they are disposing of at manufacturers' prices. The ladies can also find here every article necessary for their adornment, such as ear-rings, necklaces, bracelets and lockets, and a new style of watch-chain, called "opera leontine." In this assortment there is variety enough from which to select appropriate and valuable holiday presents.

E. A. RUMRILL & CO., NO. 273 BROADWAY.

At this old-established house there can be seen a splendid assortment of sterling silver-ware in every variety of style and finish. Here too, especial provision has been made for the Holiday purchaser. In their show-cases can be seen a numerous and tempting array of beautiful morocco-bound and silk and velvet lined boxes, filled with highly-finished and artistically executed articles of silver-ware suitable for presents for the season. Messrs. RUMRILL & Co. have also a splendid stock of American and other watches, all of the finest quality and by the best makers.

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.

This firm display a large and beautiful stock of Holiday jewelry goods, fancy clocks, bronzes, and an infinite variety of fine-art novelties, at their stores on Sixth-avenue and Fourteenth-street, and Eighth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. Their show-cases contain a magnificent assortment of ladies' jewelry in all the very latest styles, diamond, coral, gold, &c. Messrs. FRANKFIELD & Co. are also sole patentees of the curious cuckoo clock, which are got up in various styles and to suit every taste. Their display of solid silver-ware is very large, and embraces every variety and novelty. They keep no plated ware of any description.

E. HOWARD & CO.

At HOWARD & Co.'s, No. 865 Broadway, will also be found a fine and carefully-selected stock of jewelry and fancy goods, embracing all that is rich and novel in those expensive luxuries. Their ladies' and gentlemen's jewelry department is very large and stocked with a multitude of beautiful articles—everything, in fact, that inventive jewelry genius has yet devised for personal adornment. A profusion of ladies' fancy goods is also on exhibition—glove and handkerchief boxes, vinaigrette-bottles, jewel-cases, card-cases, and numberless other bijouterie trifles. For gentlemen there is also a variety of presentable articles, such as tourists' cases, cigar-cases, &c. But their grand specialty are Waltham watches, of which they have the largest variety in the country. They have also on hand a large stock of fine diamond jewelry, which during December they are selling at the same price in currency that it is worth in gold.

MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO., NO. 652 BROADWAY.

At Messrs. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & Co.'s, is an immense collection of art articles, in bronze, jewelry, &c., music-boxes, and an endless variety of things suitable for holiday gifts. They make a specialty of fine Geneva jewelry and watches, and have a very large assortment of the celebrated Nardin watches.

SWISS FANCY GOODS.

At the warerooms of the Swiss Manufacturing Company, corner Fourteenth-street and University-place, will be found a most unique assortment of articles, specially suitable for presents. The Swiss have long been celebrated for their skill in wood-carving, and here can be found an immense variety of specimens of their handicraft. Book-cases, chairs, flower-vases, work-boxes, picture-frames, clocks, card-trays, cigar-holders, writing-pads, ink-stands, picture-frames, hand-mirrors, fancy stands, &c., all carved in the most elaborate and tasteful way, and yet preserving a rustic simplicity that renders them doubly attractive. The Company are direct agents for the manufacturers, and receive nothing but the better class of goods.

GOLD PENS.

No more suitable or intrinsically valuable article, in more than a monetary way, could be presented to a friend as a Christmas or New-Year's remembrancer, than a gold pen—and no better gold pen than FOLEY'S can be found. At the enterprising manufacturer's establishment, No. 256 Broadway, they can be found in every style of mounting—ebony, pearl, ivory and rubber, gold or silver mounted, and put up in beautiful morocco, silk-lined cases, and all at very low prices.

ALEX. M. HAYS & CO., NO. 23 MAIDEN-LANE.

Messrs. HAYS & Co.'s establishment has for years been celebrated for the variety of their fancy goods and the especial care they take in providing for holiday trade. This year, in this respect, they have certainly exceeded their previous efforts. Their immense store is crowded almost to inconvenience with every novelty suitable for gifts. Their stock of bronzes is unusually large and varied, and embraces many articles that cannot be found in other similar art collections. Of fancy clocks they have also a large variety, and of the very latest styles. Fancy flower-vases, bouquet-holders, ladies' toilet articles, and innumerable parlor ornaments, are also numbered among their holiday attractions. Ladies' jewelry of the newest designs, and a fine stock of ladies' and gents' watches, are also to be found here, all of which are offered at very moderate prices.

MUSICAL BOXES.

Musical boxes in great variety can be found at the store of M. J. PAILLARD & Co., No. 680 Broadway. This firm have for many years made a specialty of this line of goods, and enjoy peculiar advantages in their selection. Those now on exhibition are of beautiful workmanship and combine all new improvements. In addition to the usual assortment of durable toy-boxes, they have a variety of surprise fancy goods, adapted for juveniles—drums, bells, castanets, &c. Many of the music-boxes are very large, contain several cylinders, and play a variety of choice operatic, dance, popular American and sacred tunes. Some of them are of the size and style of an upright piano, and contain a writing-desk neatly appointed. Any one of them would certainly make a most acceptable holiday gift.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Adjourned Meeting This Evening—An Important Subject of Discussion—Private Property at Sea in Time of War.

The adjourned special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York is to be held this evening at 7½ o'clock, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, to consider the report on exempting private property at sea from capture in time of war. At a regular meeting on the 1st of December instant, Mr. LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH, on behalf of a Committee, submitted an exhaustive and able report on the subject, but in view of its great importance, it was recommended that the report be printed and distributed to the members of the Chamber, and action deferred by the meeting this evening. In support of this view, Mr. S. B. RUGGLES said:

The report is one of great ability, and does honor to the Chamber and to the distinguished gentleman that presented it. It is a plea for humanity and civilization, deserving a most respectful and wide-spread consideration. If, indeed, it be possible to extricate commerce entirely from the dangers and inconveniences of war, every friend of Christian internationality must truly rejoice. But I fear that amid the struggle of nations political difficulties may block the way. It is certainly proper that the report should be printed for circulation among the members for their careful examination, that they may suggest any modifications that upon reflection they may deem necessary. There are some statements of fact in the report that may require revision. It assumes as a fundamental and well-established principle that all private property on the land is inviolable, and claims, as a consequence, the same inviolability for private property on the sea.

The history of modern war hardly justifies this assertion. In our recent conflict in the United States we certainly did not inviolably or invariably respect private property on the land. On the contrary, we furnished a signal example of a systematic and wide-spread destruction of property on land, when it became necessary for the success of our arms. For what was the march of Gen. SHERMAN from the Mississippi to the Atlantic Ocean but one broad belt of fire, enveloping in flame and destruction the private property within his reach? Far be it from any loyal man to denounce that necessary exertion of power, however he may lament the stern necessity. It was needed for the preservation of our national life. It was the destruction of that private property, which, in the language of the day, "broke the back of the rebellion," and gave us peace. We cannot close our eyes upon the fact that there may occur exigencies in the affairs of nations when the supreme necessity of preserving their national existence may override the inviolability of private property, whether on the land or the sea. It is by no means certain that, in the progress of our country in this great and growing age, in some future array of the nations of the world, with despotic governments of the European Continent on the one side, and free governments on the other, some great political emergency may not arise when it shall become indispensable to cripple or destroy the commerce of our antagonists. God forbid that it should be so—but it may be. In the words of the Roman maxim, "the public safety is the supreme law." That supreme necessity may possibly occur in our coming history, and it cannot be wise wholly to disregard the future. All that I now say is, that we ought carefully to consider both sides of a question so important. For one, I shall be able to vote much more freely after the whole subject shall have been carefully and maturely considered. Our action, if deliberate, will exert a greater influence. I fully concur in the proposition that the report be printed for the use of the members, and that it be made the special order for the next meeting of the Chamber.

Mr. OPDYKE then remarked: If the Chamber will allow a single suggestion from the chair, I will say that there can be no difference of opinion as to the very great ability manifested in the report, (Mr. LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH'S.) It comes from a man who is perfectly familiar with the subject; from one who has gone over and become thoroughly acquainted with it in every respect. For myself, I may say that I agree with all the propositions of the report. Nevertheless, I think it better to defer action upon it, and have it printed and circulated among the members. The wider such a report is disseminated, the better for the cause it advocates so ably and eloquently.

THE FIRST WARD MURDER.

Trial of Margaret Dunn, alias "Big Mag," for the Murder of William Davis—The Testimony—Verdict "Manslaughter in the Second Degree"—The Prisoner Sent to State Prison for Seven Years.

The Court of General Sessions was occupied yesterday until 5¾ P. M., wholly with the trial of MARGARET DUNN, alias "Big Mag," for the killing of WILLIAM DAVIS, at No. 1 Bridge-street, on the night of Aug. 13, 1870. It will be remembered that DAVIS lived two weeks after the alleged beating, and died in Centre-street Hospital. The story of the killing, as revealed by the witnesses yesterday—some of whom had not testified before—varied very little from that already made public at the Coroner's inquest. For the better understanding of it, the facts are here briefly given as they were gleaned yesterday. Dr. MARSH described the nature and character of the wounds, and testified to their deadly effect, but with the suggestion that they might have been made before the deceased entered the prisoner's house.

The landlord of the house in which the alleged murder was committed, TOM DOWLING, was examined, so was Mrs. Mills, Mrs. O'Connor, Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Quigley, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Croker, Mrs. Tobin, Mrs. Buckley, Officer Collins and others, and the summary of the whole is this: That on the night of Aug. 13, WILLIAM DAVIS, being perfectly sober, was seen in front of No. 1 Bridge-street "fooling," as Mrs. MILLS called it, with MARGARET DUNN, who entreated and pressed him to go up stairs to her room. It does not appear that he entered her apartments at that time. The next seen of him was in Washington-street, near the Battery, about 10½ P. M., in a helpless state of intoxication, unable either to talk or to walk without falling. He was assisted to his home, but he evidently did not stay there long, for, according to the witnesses, he was again at No. 1 Bridge-street between 11 o'clock and midnight, or soon after the last-named hour, when the alarm was given by MARGARET DUNN that a robber, or a rowdy, (there was a difference of opinion among the witnesses as to which word was used, and counsel for the defense sought to maintain the former, and to build a plea of justifiable homicide thereon) was in her room.

The prisoner was allowed to testify in her own behalf, but her testimony was somewhat contradictory. It was in substance this: That she had had a bare sight acquaintance with deceased, for whose sister, who lived next door, she had sometimes worked, and had met DAVIS there, but she had never spoken to him; that she had had a heavy washing out on the roof drying, and about midnight she went up from her own room on the top floor to bring her clothes in, and that upon her return she saw a man lying on her bed on the floor, and becoming alarmed she ran to her neighbors and aroused them to go and help to turn him out. When she appealed to Mr. DOWLING she accompanied her request with the remark that she had "already fixed him," and subsequently added, "I've killed him" or "finished" him. A short time afterward the brother of deceased entered No. 1, and while helping to raise up WM. DAVIS, accused MARGARET of having caused his death, she replied that she would, or would have liked to have done the same thing to him. Mrs. CROKER accompanied MARGARET upstairs, and saw her strike the deceased another heavy blow on or near the head. The bed clothing at this time was covered with blood, and DAVIS was lying on his face with his head buried in the pillow. He gave no groan or moan, nor showed any signs of life save a spasmodic movement of the limbs, and the accused was about to strike another blow when this witness called on the landlord to take the stick away from her, which he did. According to the prisoner's statement this stick was a piece of a broom-handle, but according to all the other witnesses it was part of a whiffle-tree, broken in the centre, where it had sharp edges, and was about three feet long, and in the hands of such a woman, sufficient to crush in any man's skull and to produce the wounds that were found on DAVIS.

Mrs. TOBIN, who lived in the room adjoining DUNN's, divided only by a partition, and the doors being only four feet apart, and in the warm weather which we then had, being open, heard no noise until MARGARET DUNN called her out of bed, as she did Mrs. O'CONNOR, who lived on the same floor, opposite and about twelve feet distant, and others, none of whom heard any indication of trouble previous. How or when DAVIS came into the house, and how long he had been there previous to the alleged beating, was not known by any of the witnesses. Previous good character was shown for the prisoner, who has resided in No. 1 Bridge-street for the last four years, and in this City for fifteen years. Messrs. KINTZING and RUSSELL summed up for the defense, and District-Attorney for the prosecution.

Recorder HACKETT briefly charged the jury. The latter retired at 5¼ to deliberate, and in fifteen minutes returned for additional information on the difference between the degrees of murder and manslaughter, which being again explained, they retired for fifteen minutes more, and then brought in a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree.

During the entire trial the prisoner showed the most stolid indifference. The Recorder in passing sentence of seven years in the State Prison, remarked that the jury had dealt more leniently with her case than he would have done, and he did not think the utmost penalty he could impose would be two severe for her crime. It was only then that she uttered the exclamation, "oh!" The Court-room was well filled during the trial.

THE TAYLOR WILL.

Examination Before the Surrogate Continued—Testimony of Mrs. Howland, the Granddaughter and Contestant—Progress of the Trial.

The Taylor will case was resumed yesterday, before Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate, but no great progress was made, the only witness examined of note being Mrs. HOWLAND, Jr., the granddaughter of the late Mr. TAYLOR, and the party contesting his will. A Mr. MILLS was also placed upon the stand, who testified briefly as to the scenes at the steamer, at the departure of Mrs. TAYLOR and the HOWLANDS for Europe. The Court-room was crowded during the entire morning, and among those present during the examination were the Fox girls, spiritualists. The story told by Mrs. HOWLAND was mainly a repetition of that narrated by her mother-in-law, as to the family differences between the witness and her grandmother. The bracelet and the telegram difficulties in Europe, the arrival home, the scenes before and subsequent to Mr. TAYLOR's decease at the Madison-avenue house, were all dwelt upon at length. The witness, in addition, testified to several unpleasant occurrences and conversations which had ensued between herself and her grandmother at various times, none of which had any particular relevance to the question in dispute—namely, the validity of JAMES B. TAYLOR's will. The examination was a long one, and carefully conducted, as to detail, by Mr. CLINTON. Upon its conclusion Mr. ANDREWS, on behalf and at the request of Mrs. TAYLOR, said that he should not cross-examine Mrs. HOWLAND, as it had been stated that she was in delicate health, and further, he added, not new facts in the case had been elicited, and after some discussion as to the day for its next hearing, Friday was finally fixed upon, the Surrogate insisting that the proceedings should progress with all possible dispatch. An order was also entered, at the request of Mr. CLINTON, that in the meantime the contestant's counsel, together with the counsel for the proponents of the will, should examine the letters and papers belonging to the Taylor estate, now in charge of Mr. DEVELIN, the special administrator. The testimony adduced yesterday will be found, in brief, appended:

JOHN B. MILLS, the first witness examined, testified principally to the affection Mr. TAYLOR evinced for KATE at her departure for Europe; he was very much affected and kissed her repeatedly; on their return the ensuing August he waited for the party at Pier 50, and informed them of Mr. TAYLOR's illness, but in consequence of the infirm condition of KATE's health, did not make her acquainted with his real state.

Mrs. KATE HOWLAND, the contestant, being duly sworn, said: I am the granddaughter of the deceased, JAMES B. TAYLOR; from my early infancy I lived with Mr. TAYLOR as one of the family; I was instructed to call him "father" and his wife "mother," instead of grandfather and grandmother; my father's name was VASSAR, but they obliged me to take the name of TAYLOR. [The witness here detailed the various schools she attended, at the expense of the deceased, and on her return from Europe in 1868, said that the house in Madison-avenue was fitted up for her and furnished as she wished.] I made the acquaintance of Mr. HOWLAND when I was at school, and when I was only fourteen years of age; on my return from Europe he visited me regularly as a suitor at our house in Madison-avenue, and my mother, who was generally present, spoke very highly of him; it was after our engagement she first manifested a different disposition; when he requested her consent to our marriage she kissed him, and said he would make a good son-in-law; this was in the month of June, and on the 4th of July Mr. HOWLAND left for New-Bedford, returning on the 13th; he called at our house immediately, and my mother treated him very disparagingly; he said there was nothing to hope for now, and proposed a speedy marriage, to which I consented; that evening I met him by appointment at his mother's residence, and we proceeded by boat to New-Bedford, where we were married on the following morning; about the 17th inst. we returned to the City, and on the 19th I saw my father by arrangement.

Mr. CLINTON—State the result of that interview.

Mr. ANDREWS objected to the reception of any evidence or any communication as to what took place between the deceased and the witness, founding his objection on section 399 of the Code.

The objection was overruled.

Witness—At our interview we were very much affected; his first words were, "Kate, how did you leave?" and his manner was very affectionate and tender—much different from what I expected; from that time to his death he never referred to the subject of my marriage; the ensuing day I went to New-Bedford, and on my return my father was ill; I visited him, and he received me with great kindness; I then visited him daily; during this time my mother's manner toward me was very cold, though mine remained unchanged; I remember the Thanksgiving dinner at Mrs. HOWLAND'S, and it was precisely as she described in her evidence as regards Mr. TAYLOR'S conduct toward me; I continued my visits to his house, and on one occasion, during a visit of one of Mr. TAYLOR'S nieces to his family, I remarked to him that she would supplant me in his affections; he said he could not retract his invitation that she should remain for the Winter, and then she should go; he did not wish to have many young ladies about the house, as he was afraid of another runaway; on my birthday following he gave me a present of $100, and on Christmas he said he would give me a check for $200 and a set of seal-skins, which I received; during my subsequent visits to my mother she treated me with coldness, and spoke disrespectfully of my husband; on one occasion she said in the presence of my husband, that if I died he would marry in less than a month; she also said that I had been in love with some one before I saw HARRY, which was not so; during the interview my father came down and I related the circumstance to him; he desired me to take no notice of the words, and instanced similar treatment he received at her hands; I was sick in the month of March, and my father visited me, and he then exhibited increased affection for me; about this time my mother and Mrs. HOWLAND projected a trip to Europe, and Mr. TAYLOR told me if I would go he would give me $2,000 to defray my expenses; previous to our leaving, we had a family dinner, at which we were all present; he accompanied us to the pier when we were departing, and his manner was extremely affectionate; he appeared to be very much affected, and kissed me repeatedly; as the steamer left he remained on the pier and kissed his hands to me the whole time. [The letters received by the witness abroad, which have been before referred to, were here produced, and also another of a similar import, which was read. The witness here also related the differences connected with the bracelet at Paris, and the telegram at Cologne, as already stated in evidence.] After the separation we rejoined one another at Paris, I having received meanwhile a very affectionate letter from mother; about the 8th of August we embarked for New-York; when I met her I greeted her cordially and kindly, and no unpleasant circumstance occurred during the voyage; when we landed I was disappointed at not seeing Mr. TAYLOR, but my husband told me he was slightly unwell of a bilious attack; I then went to my husband's house, but shortly ascertained the condition of my father's health and repaired to the house; I found him in bed, very unwell; he received me with his accustomed cordiality and I kissed him; he asked for HARRY, to whom he also spoke kindly; that evening he died; a day or two afterward, in a conversation with my mother, when she said she had not now a house to cover her, I offered her a home while I lived, and my husband seconded it; the night of my father's death I said to her: "Mother, you and I only are left now, let us cling to one another," and she wept; after the funeral she told me if I came into possession of money to remember that she was my best friend, and that my husband and mother-in-law were both interested parties only; at this time she told me to keep GEORGE DURYEE in my hands, for he had power to injure or benefit me; during my father's lifetime, I heard himself and my mother speak of DURYEE; my mother invariably took his part, but my father spoke harshly of him. [Witness here related a circumstance about a telegraph message, in which it was claimed that DURYEE purloined some money belonged to Mr. TAYLOR.] My uncle, Mr. DAY, came to our house after the death of my father, and had frequent private interviews in the house; he is now in Court; on the Monday succeeding my father's death, by my mother's wish, I left the house, but without any ill-feeling on my part; I visited her afterward, when she was ill, but she seemed rather cold and distant; that was my last interview with her.

As remarked above, the witness was not cross-examined, and the case was adjourned until Friday, at 11 A. M.

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen—More Pavement Jobs.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met yesterday, Alderman BERGEN in the chair, and passed a resolution over a veto of the Mayor, to pave Lafayette-avenue, Hall-street, Van Buren-street, Washington-street and Marcy-avenue with the Scrimshaw composition. A communication was read and placed on file from the Street Commissioner calling attention to the fact that a large number of the men who have now contracts from the city to pave and repair the streets are doing the work in such a miserable manner that it is absolutely necessary that a special inspector be appointed to look after them, whose duty it shall be to report their daily proceedings, and if they do not perform their work in the spirit of their contract, see to it that they do not get paid. A resolution was passed assuring the honest property-holders on the lines of all streets where the legality of assessments for recent improvements is contested, that if they do pay and the Courts should fail to uphold the City, their money will be returned to them.

The Bushwick-avenue Railroad Company were granted permission to extend their lines along Fulton-avenue and Jefferson-street to the City line. A resolution was also passed granting the Street Commissioner power to advertise for estimates for the removing of obstructions from Gowanus Canal.

The Board then adjourned till Tuesday of next week.

Terrible Railroad Accident—One Man Killed and Another Injured.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a terrible accident occurred in Fourth-avenue, by which one man was killed and another injured. A covered express wagon, owned by DUNDON BROWN, a colored man, aged sixty-five, of No. 82 Wooster-street, and containing the owner and ANTHONY BRONK, also colored, of Greene-street, near Amity, crossed the railroad track in Fourth-avenue, near Sixty-fourth-street. Before the wagon could get out of the way of an approaching train from New-Haven, the locomotive struck the vehicle with such force as to shatter it to pieces and kill both of the horses. Both of the occupants were thrown a considerable distance by the force of the collision, BRONK being almost instantly killed. BROWN was very seriously injured on the body, and in due time removed to his residence in an ambulance. The remains of BRONK were sent to the Morgue to await the action of the Coroner.

LIFE INSURANCE

When a Life Insurance Policy is Valueless—Important Decision of the Supreme Court at General Term.

One LUCIUS BRADLEY, an executor, brought a suit recently against the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company to recover the amount of a life policy. The case has excited considerable interest among the members of the Bench and Bar of this City, as well as among all who are in any way interested in the life insurance business as at present conducted. The facts may be briefly stated as follows:

One CLIEFF had a policy of insurance from the defendants on his life, which policy was duly assigned to B. E. CLARK & Co., about the time of its making, and afterward by that firm to the testator of the plaintiff, on the 10th of April, 1861, of which notice was given to the defendants. The policy contained a clause which made the same void "in case the insured should die by his own hand, or in consequence of a duel, or by reason of intemperance from the use of intoxicating liquors, or by the hands of justice, or in the known violation of the laws of these States, or of the United States, or of the said provinces, or any other country." The premium was regularly paid up to the time of the death of CLIEFF. CLIEFF had a claim against one COX, and on meeting him in the street in a town in Louisiana, requested payment. This was refused. COX also said that he was about leaving the place. CLIEFF said, "If you don't pay it, I will take your horses." COX said, "You had better try it." Thereupon CLIEFF proceeded to unhitch the horses from the wagon, and was about cutting the reins, when COX started off and on getting behind the wagon, CLIEFF having the lines in his hands, COX drew his pistol and shot CLIEFF so as to cause his death. He died within a short time of his being wounded. This action is to recover on the policy, and is defended by the Company upon the ground that, at the time of his death, he was in the known violation of the laws of that State in which the parties were at the time, and therefore the policy was void. Upon the trial of the case the Court held that there was no question of fact for the jury, and declined to submit any question to them, and dismissed the plaintiff's complaint, ordering the exceptions to be heard in the first instance at the General Term. The plaintiff appealed to this Court, Mr. BENEDICT appearing for the appellant, and Mr. BRADLEY for the respondent.

The following is the prevailing opinion delivered by Justice INGRAHAM:

There can be no doubt as to the cause of death in this case, or the means by which it was produced; and, so far as this branch of the case was under examination, there was no question of fact involved which required any finding of the Jury. That CLIEFF was attempting to take possession of the property of COX, in order to enforce the payment of a debt, and that, while he was engaged in that act, he was shot by the person whose property he was taking, is not disputed. Two questions, however, are involved in the decision of this case—viz.: Whether the exception in the policy applied to any other violation of law than a felonious act, and whether the act in which CLIEFF was engaged was a violation of law under the laws of Louisiana. Upon the latter question there is no evidence, and it is contended by the plaintiff that the rules of the common law must be considered as in force and controlling this case, unless it is proved that a different law is in force in the State where the death of CLIEFF took place. In REESE vs. The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, (23 N. Y. Rep., p. 516,) the general principle is stated that the common law is presumed to exist in another State, unless the contrary is proven. In WHITE vs. KNAPP, (47 Barb., p. 549,) WELLS, J., states the rule to be that it will be presumed that the common law is in force in each of the other States, except, possibly, the State of Louisiana. If it has been abrogated or changed by a statute, it must be proved in the way provided for by acts of Congress, or by that in the 426th section of the Code. In SAVAGE vs. O'NIEL, (42 Barbour, p. 374,) SMITH, J., says: "We must presume that the same laws exist throughout the civilized world that existed here at common law," and in that case the presumption was held to apply to Russia. In HOLMES vs. BOUGHTON, (10 Wendell, p. 75,) SAVAGE, Chief-Justice, says: "This Court cannot take judicial cognizance of any of the laws of our sister States at variance with the common law." The principle upon which these cases rest is that the Courts will presume the same law to exist in other countries as exist here, other than statute laws, unless the existence of contrary law is proven. The fact that Louisianan ever was under the government of Great Britain would not destroy that presumption. This principle is fully stated by ALLEN, J., in THROOP vs. HATCH, (3 Abt. Pr. Rep., p. 23,) and cases referred to in his opinion. The same rule has been adopted by the Courts of Louisiana in reference to the other States of the Union, notwithstanding there the civil and not the common law prevailed. In CROZIER vs. HODGE, (3 Mill. Louisiana Rep., p. 357,) the Court said: "We are not authorized to decide a case on the laws of Pennsylvania, for there is no evidence on the record that they differ from our own. We have repeatedly decided that the laws of other States cannot be proved by evidence; when they are not so proven, we must decide the case by our own law." In ARAGO vs. CARROLL, (1 Mill. Louisiana Report, 540,) the Court says: "We have been referred to a note in COWEN in which the reporter professes to bring together the different cases on this head. One of them shows that the Courts of Massachusetts presume the common law in New-York to be the same as in their own State. Another, that HAYWOOD'S Reports were received as evidence of the common law in North Carolina. The principles on which these cases are decided appear to be true, and the reasoning drawn from them correct. When a Court knows nothing of the laws of a country, it presumes them to be the same as those of its own. This is the general rule, and the presumption rests on the ignorance in which it is of any other. These cases all agree in approval of the rule that where the laws of a foreign country or another State is a subject of inquiry, the law of the State where the question arises, other than statute law, will be presumed to be the law existing in such State or foreign country, unless evidence is given to show what the law actually is. There is no hardship in enforcing this rule since the adoption of the Code, because it is provided therein, section 426, that the statutes, codes, or written laws of any State or country shall be proved in the Courts of this State from the printed volumes published by authority thereof, and the books of reports may be admitted as presumptive evidence of the unwritten or common law. In the absence of any such proof we are justified in presuming the law of Louisiana to be the same with the law of this State, and that whatever would be a violation of law here may, for the purposes of this case, be considered a violation of law there. But even if there were any doubt as to this rule under the decisions of the Court of Appeals, we may look into the statute laws of Louisiana and ascertain what law does control on the subject of crime in that State. In CUTTER vs. WRIGHT, (22 N. Y. Rep., p. 472,) DAVIS, J., says: "There can be no question that we are at liberty to look into the statutes of the State to ascertain the rate of interest in the State of Florida. I think it clear that it was competent on the argument to refer to such volumes of the laws as evidence of the law of that State, without further proof." On reference to the Revised Statutes of Louisiana, p. 160, it will be seen that the common law of England is adopted as the law by which all crimes are to be taken, intended and construed. That the act CLIEFF committed was a violation of law there can be no doubt. He attempted to enforce a claim which was disputed by taking possession of COX's property without his consent and by superior force. That it was a trespass no one can doubt. That it was taking the property of another against his will, by force, in a manner which might, under ordinary circumstances, be considered to be a felonious taking, must also be conceded. CLIEFF had no right, title or claim to the property. There was no ground on which his possession could have been sustained or his act justified or excused, and the act of COX in firing at him was justifiable unless we are prepared to hold that a man is quietly to submit to have his property taken from him by force in the public highway, without any authority. It seems to me, therefore, that the evidence clearly establishes that CLIEFF, at the time of his death, was engaged in doing what was a known violation of law, and that his death was the consequence of such violation. The question then arises whether this was a known violation of law within the meaning of the exception in the policy. The portion of the exception applicable to this case is as follows: "In case he shall die by his own hand, or in consequence of a duel, or by reason of intemperance from the use of intoxicating liquors, or by the hand of justice, or in the known violation of any law of these States, or of the United States," &c., "this policy shall be void." I have already suggested the difficulty of distinguishing the act which CLIEFF committed from a felonious taking. It was without authority, or the least pretence of right; it was against the will of the owner whose right was admitted, and it was done by superior force. But conceding this to have been only a misdemeanor or trespass, was such an act within the meaning of the exception in the policy? It is contended by the plaintiff that the maxim *Nascitur a Sociis*, is applicable, and therefore, that the act must be a felonious one which resulted in the death. It can hardly be said that that maxim would warrant such a construction. The acts excepted are, first, suicide; second, a duel; third, drunkenness; fourth, by execution for crimes; fifth, in the known violation of any laws. Of these acts it cannot be said that all are of a felonious character; drunkenness certainly is not a felony, nor are the words relating to a violation of law ordinarily understood as limited in their meaning to a criminal offense. I am aware that the Supreme Court of Massachusetts have construed this exception as confined to a death while engaged in the commission of a felony or misdemeanor. At the same time, it is said, if the insured was guilty of an assault upon COX, and he was shot while engaged in its commission, it came within the exception, and the Court awarded a new trial to have that question passed upon by the jury.

The plaintiff in the present case read in evidence under a stipulation, a deposition from which it appears that after CLIEFF commenced taking the horses from the wagon, COX resisted his acts by seizing him by the throat, and that CLIEFF knocked him off, when COX ran three strides from the wagon and fired. From this evidence it is apparent that CLIEFF was the aggressor in seizing the horses; that the seizure by COX was justifiable for the purpose of preventing CLIEFF from taking away the horses; that the blow struck by CLIEFF was an unjustifiable assault, and brought the case within the law as laid down by the Supreme Court of Massachusetts in the case referred to. Another deposition was also read in which the witness testified he did not see the striking. But this did not create any conflict of testimony. Both were put in evidence by the plaintiff, and are entitled therefore to credit, and they are easily reconciled together. It is a matter of constant occurrence in examining witnesses as to an affray to find that one witness saw acts not seen by another, owing to the position of the parties, or the attention being called off to other matters. Not having seen some parts of an affray is no proof that matters testified to by another witness as seen by him are not true. If this testimony is believed, then CLIEFF was guilty of an assault, as before stated, and would have been engaged in the violation of a law of such a character as is stated in the case in 13 Allen, to bring the act within the exception of the policy. I cannot concur in those views which limit the violation of the law to criminal acts, but construe this exception as intended to prevent the insured from doing any act in violation of law which would naturally lead to a conflict by which his life would be endangered. It made no difference to the insurer whether the insured violated the law by committing a burglary or larceny, or merely a trespass, if the consequences following or connected with it would lead to a loss of life, from the protection which the owner of the property had a right to resort to. The object was not to prevent the commission of a crime, but to prevent the doing of an act calculated to excite the angry passions of another, resulting in the death of the insured. Had the policy provided for insuring the insured party from being killed by a person whose property he intended to take from him by violence without right, such a contract would be void; and where the exception is sufficiently broad to cover such acts it seems wholly unwarranted to uphold what could not be sustained if there was an express contract to do so. It was suggested on the argument that the act of CLIEFF was not one which was the proximate or adequate cause of his death. It was the provocation which led to the act of the owner. Without the seizure of the horses there would have been no shooting; and although COX may have gone beyond what would have been justifiable in taking the life of CLIEFF, there can be no doubt that what he did do was in defense of his rights of property, if not of person, which CLIEFF was at the time violating. There is no difference between a killing while a man is committing a misdemeanor or a felony, so far as relates to the cause of the killing. In either case, where the man injured acts in protecting his property, the motive and intent and moving cause is the same. I can see no difference whether the offensive act is a trespass or an assault, or a threat to do an injury. If, in either event, death should follow, the violation of law would be the moving cause just as much in one case as in the other, and the character of the act of killing, whether justifiable or not, could not be used to interpret the exception. The judgment should be affirmed.

Judge CARDOZO concurred.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

More Wood Pavement—A Bonus for the Collector of City Revenue.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the chair.

A resolution was adopted to transfer the use of the building in East Fifty-ninth-street, now occupied by the North-eastern Dispensary, to the Police Department.

The Mayor's veto of the resolutions to lay Hamar wood pavement in portions of Fiftieth, One Hundred and Tenth, One Hundred and Thirty-second, Eighty-sixth and Church streets, was called up, and the resolutions adopted over the veto.

The following ordinance was adopted:

Be it ordained, by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York in Common Council convened:

SECTION 1. Section 60, article 5, chapter 3 of the Revised Ordinances of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York of 1859, are hereby further amended, so as to read as follows:

SEC. 60. The Collector of the City Revenue shall receive monthly five per cent. upon all moneys received or collected by him by virtue of the authority contained in this ordinance, and whenever any such moneys as are designated in section 55 of this ordinance shall be received and collected under legal proceedings, or actually discharged by the Corporation in the management or settlement of any claim, sale or purchase, the said Collector shall be entitled to the percentage aforesaid.

SEC. 2. This further amendment to the Revised Ordinances shall take effect from the 1st day of May, 1870.

[At present the Collector of City Revenue receives but one-half of one per cent. on all moneys collected by him.]

The Board adjourned to Wednesday next.

Police Trials.

Commissioner BARR, yesterday, investigated forty complaints against policemen, the most of which were of the usual character. The complaint against Patrolman JOHN B. MCLAUGHLIN, of the Tenth Precinct, charged with improper conduct, was dismissed.

Patrolmen GEORGE MCDERMOTT, of the Fifth Precinct, and WILLIAM F. MALEHAN, of the Sixteenth Precinct, were arraigned for attending a negro ball at Continental Hall, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Eighth-avenue. Roundsman SULTIE, of the Twentieth Precinct, going into the hall to see if the officer on duty there was attending to his business, saw the two officers dancing, each of them having on some portion of his uniform, by which he could be recognized as a policeman. Three Commissioners being present to hear the evidence, the two offenders were dismissed in open session.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions were rendered in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 8.—*Gray vs. Chicago, Iowa and Galena Railroad Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa.—This suit was brought to restrain the erection of a bridge over the Mississippi River at Clinton, Iowa, on the allegation that it would obstruct navigation and become a nuisance. Pending the suit, Congress passed an act declaring the bridge to be a legal structure, and making it a post route of the United States. On the trial, it was held that this action of Congress had concluded the case by legalizing the bridge, which had been declared upon as a nuisance, and the decree was accordingly affirmed here, the Court holding that the act of Congress gave the rule of its decision in the case at the hearing. Upon the same principle, the vat in the Wheeling bridge case stayed the execution of the decree directing its abatement. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion.

No. 11.—*Kimball, Administrator, vs. Goodrich.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the District of Massachusetts.—The question in this case was whether the price at which wool was purchased and invoiced at Cape Town, some time before exportation, should control the appraisement at our ports under the Customs Revenue laws, or whether the appraisement should be governed by the price of the wool at the very date of exportation. The wool, in this case, at the time of purchase and at the price paid, was subject to duty, but at the time of exportation the price had fallen so low that it would have been duty free. The importers paid the duty under protest, and brought this action to recover back the amount. The decision below was for the Government, and this Court affirms the judgment, holding, in substance, that the invoice price is the only one known to the officers of the Customs, and furnishes the value for appraisal. Mr. Justice CLIFFORD delivered the opinion.

Nos. 42 and 43.—*The Rutland Marble Company vs. Ripley & Barnes*, and *The Latter vs. The Former.*—Appeals from the Vermont Circuit Court.—This was a contest between the Marble Company and the former owners of the quarry to get control of the property, and the facts are of interest only to those concerned. The decree below debarred Ripley and Company from any further interference with the quarry, and directed the Company to deliver to him certain marble in accordance with the provisions of a contract which the Company claimed should be rescinded in consequence of Ripley's conduct in attempting to interfere with the quarry. Both parties appealed and the decree below is reversed and the cause remanded, the costs to be divided between the parties. Mr. Justice STRONG delivered the opinion.

No. 377.—*Coldwell ex rel. vs. Atkins et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of New-York.—This is a case in Admiralty, in which a motion was made for a commission to take further testimony, to be considered in this Court on the hearing. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court, denying the motion.

OYER AND TERMINER—DEC. 19.

Before Judge Cardozo.

Among a number of prisoners arraigned under indictments for offenses of various grades were, Thomas Wiggins, for the murder of Joseph Flynn, by striking him on the head with a bar of iron, and John Thomas, colored, for the murder of Walter Johnson, by shooting him with a pistol. Both prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were remanded for trial.

THE M'NEVINS CASE.

In the case of Charles McNevins, also charged with murder, Mr. Howe, his counsel, moved for his admission to bail, claiming that the crime could not amount to more than manslaughter in the third degree. Judge CARDOZO reserved his decision.

PLEAS AND SENTENCES.

Charles Jones pleaded guilty of grand larceny, and was sent to the State Prison for two years.

Stephen Terhune pleaded guilty of robbery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. William Reilly and John Hurley entered a similar plea. The latter, a boy of fifteen years, was discharged with an admonition. Reilly was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

Joseph Murray, John R. Sailer, John Sailer and John McCarthy pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary. John McCarthy was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. The three others were sent to the State Prison for two years and six months each.

Jane Quigley was charged with the larceny of $40 from a man named Philip Hart, while in her company in a house in Baxter-street. She was acquitted.

Michael Kerrigan was charged with robbery, in having knocked down Charles Casey in James-street between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, and robbed him of $5 in currency. He was sent to the State Prison for twenty years.

John C. Cornish (colored) was charged with a felonious assault on John Jeffers, another colored man, by stabbing him with a pen-knife. He was found guilty, and sent to State Prison for five years.

The Court then adjourned to this morning.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—DEC. 19.

By Judge Cardozo.

Jacob Dieter *vs.* Agnes C. J. Dieter; proof of service and of default needed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 19.

By Judge Loew.

Lindsay *vs.* De Jonge; motion denied without costs.

Euler *vs.* O'Connor, Ahrens *vs.* Rindskoff; motions granted.

By Judge Joseph F. Daly.

Gardner *vs.* Rowe; plaintiff has thirty days to make a case; judgment to be entered meanwhile, but execution stayed.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 20th and 21st, no contested motions will be heard at Chambers. *Ex parte* motions only will be heard from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M. NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Clerk.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 19.

Ellen Hendrickson *vs.* John Kelly, Sheriff; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY.

John Burrell *vs.* Edward Hurry; judgment reversed; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

The Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company *vs.* Simon A. Lash; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge LARREMORE.

Francis X. Hasman *vs.* The Hoboken Land Company; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Chas. E. Baker *vs.* Philetus Stevens; order appealed from affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY.

Joseph Wooster *vs.* The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Ferry Railroad Company; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge LARREMORE.

The Central Gold Mining Company *vs.* Samuel R. Platt; order continuing injunction reversed, and injunction dissolved. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Wm. H. Carpenter et al. *vs.* Francis T. Keating et al.; order appealed from reversed. Opinion by Judge LOEW.

Pheabe S. Rynders *vs.* John J. Crane et al., executors; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge JOS. F. DALY.

James Lynch, late Sheriff, *vs.* Sarah Meyers; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

McPherson Smith et al. *vs.* Michael P. Mahony; order appealed from reversed. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY and Judge LARREMORE.

Chas. B. Bostwick, Receiver, *vs.* Andrew Beiser et al.; order allowing supplemental complaint reversed with $10 costs. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Helen M. Terhune *vs.* John H. Terhune; order appealed from reversed. Opinion by Judge LOEW.

Charles H. Davis *vs.* M. Braithwaite; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge JOS. F. DALY.

Henry Griffin *vs.* Peter S. Porter; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Chas. G. Hommer et al. *vs.* Philip Levy; order appealed from affirmed. Opinion by Judge LARREMORE.

The Metropolitan Board of Health *vs.* M. Schmades; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge LOEW.

Sarah Waldron *vs.* Caroline Richings; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief-Justice DALY.

Elizabeth Bateman *vs.* Samuel Ruth; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Henry B. Thorp *vs.* Wilson Waddingham; order appealed from affirmed. Opinion by Judge LARREMORE.

John Todd et al. *vs.* Same; order appealed from affirmed. Opinion by Judge LARREMORE.

Julia C. Murray *vs.* John R. Waller; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge LOEW.

Lewis W. Walton *vs.* Cornelius Horigan; motion for reargument denied.

James Shroedler *vs.* Andrew Norwood et al.; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge LARREMORE.

Rudwig Renn *vs.* Frederick Deidrich; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

George R. Thompson *vs.* George Sernier; appeal dismissed. Opinion by Judge LOEW.

Lewis P. Tibbals *vs.* Edwin R. Lake; judgment reversed. Opinion per Curiam.

By Judges Loew and Van Brunt.

John Hughes *vs.* The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company; the Judges to whom this case was submitted being unable to agree, the parties may re-submit the papers on Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Edward N. Arnold *vs.* John M. Robertson; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to abide events. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

David Ripley, et al., *vs.* William Cochran; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge J. F. DALY.

Charles Knox *vs.* Morris Roberts, Jr.; judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge J. F. DALY.

George J. Turner *vs.* James R. Taylor, et al.; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge J. F. DALY.

Wm. Butler Duncan, et al., *vs.* Robert Bailey; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge ROBINSON.

Amery Selana, et al., *vs.* Jacob Smith; orders modified in. Opinion by Judge J. F. DALY.

Wm. Darling *vs.* Jacob Smith; orders modified in. Opinion by Judge J. F. DALY.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Dec. 19.—Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Dec. 20, 1870: Nos. 112, 68, 96½, 97, 109 and 37.

UNITED STATES COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.

Nos.
324—United States vs. steamer Florida.
174—Mathewson vs. steam-tug D. S. Stetson.
292—Crossley vs. steam-tug Louis.
306—Anderson vs. steamer J. B. Mann.
Nos.
307—Vaughan vs. Nicholson et al.
308—O'Brien vs. Nicholson et al.
309—Terrens vs. Nicholson et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
6682—Smith, Jr., vs. Goodale.
1748—Brown et al. vs. Watts.
2320—Dalton vs. Gilbertson.
3516—Dovey vs. Bohen.
1710—Russell vs. Miner.
1610—Jaeger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
956—Hershfield vs. Levy.
800—Day vs. Ruprecht.
1814—Richards vs. Cullen.
1826—Meyer vs. Huncke.
1926½—Carter vs. Foss.
336—Drake vs. Barstow, President of St. Nicholas Bank.
Nos.
1752—McKnight vs. Devlin.
1846—Schutz vs. Sutto.
1868—Gottberg vs. North American Fire Ins. Co.
275—Anderson vs. Hone.
664—Jacobs vs. Duxberry.
1608—Chambers vs. Baldwin.
2430—National Bank of the Commonwealth vs. Vetterlein.

CIRCUIT COURT—PART I. AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Cardozo, J.

No civil calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
34—Coffin vs. Quimby.
47—Williams vs. Goodwin.
64—Tradesmen's National Bank vs Condict.
78—Burrell vs. Raphael.
80—Rogers vs. Moye.
Nos.
86—Wiley vs. Hopper.
93—Samuels vs. Bryant.
118—Stout vs. Stout.
120—Raupins vs. Umerson.
121—Raupins vs. Spellman.

The call commences at No. 125—Sturns vs. Fairfield.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrers.

Nos.
11—Fassin vs. Browning.
14—Darling vs. Brewster.
Nos.
21—Lyons vs. The Mayor.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
146—Mitchell vs. Read.
112—Bass vs. Home Ins. Co.
15—Haviland vs. Churchman.
140—Woodruff vs. Naylor.
148—Schmidt vs. Levy.
149—Duvall vs. Dunscomb.
150—Tyng vs. Commercial Warehouse Co.
152—Hamill vs. Hamill.
153—Same vs. Same.
154—Clements vs. Sturtevant.
155—Smith vs. Reynolds.
156—Ramsey vs. Erie Railway Co.
158—Heather vs. Meyer.
65—Berolzheimer vs. Cogswell.
Nos.
84—Hart vs. Wolff.
46—Evans vs. O'Brien.
93—Brown vs. McKee.
106—Bowne vs. Leveridge.
107—Same vs. Same.
122—Froehlich vs. Fernbacher.
30—Boyle vs. Manice.
132—Casoni vs. Ree.
136—Foster vs. Townsend Manufacturing Co.
83—Sandford vs. McGay.
65—Berolsheimer vs. Cogswell.
103—Wilson vs. Hanson.
98—Dickel vs. Newton.
151—Buddensick vs. Frost.
145—Peters vs. Delaplain.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
315—Hayes vs. O'Brien.
143—Sturm vs. Williams.
191—Sturm vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.
1043—Loftus vs. Novelty Iron-Works.
265—Gescheidt vs. Gescheidt.
97—Costello vs. Casey.
307—Myron vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
93—Millan vs. Graham.
471—Clune vs. Donnelly.
475—Scott vs. Finnegan.
73—Goodenough Horseshoe Co. vs. Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.
Nos.
171—Villaret vs. O'Brien.
275—Claffiin vs. Rosenberg.
449—Alger vs. Vanderpoel.
451—Alexander vs. Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
447—Tiederman vs. O'Brien.
163—Feeny vs. O'Brien.
157—Holmes vs. Roberts.
455—Ward vs. Wicks.
457—Seip vs. Poor.
— —Secor vs. Holdane.
409—Bounday vs. Marshal.
1173—Fisk vs. Sixth-avenue R. R.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Joseph F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
452—Joseph vs. Home Ins. Co.
270—Stern vs. Wingenfell.
18—Kain vs. Kelly.
105—Schneider vs. Ahern.
129—Scullin vs. Dolan.
189—Greene vs. Harris.
130—Knoth vs. Royal.
460—Howard vs. Merritt.
461—Wood vs. Merritt.
241—Fribourg vs. Ohl.
465½—Place vs. Seaver.
161—Cary vs. Cary.
397—Lindsay vs. De Jonge.
316—Schoenig vs. Van Pelt.
320—Grundy vs. Fowler.
68—McCauley vs. Gans.
207—Suydam vs. Jackson.
249—Powers vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
365—Sherwood vs. Beebe.
Nos.
128—Coburn vs. Krempt.
300—Shipman vs. Pielstecker.
295—Linderman vs. Wood.
87—Schluter vs. Ploff.
319—McIntyre vs. Lynch.
221—Wood vs. Zeigler.
403—Thompson vs. Meves.
453—King by King.
215—Woodrow vs. McDonough.
163—Schofield vs. Kelly.
425—Livingston vs. Cowles.
278—Levy vs. McNulty.
49—Reinheimer vs. Central Park, N. and E. R. R. R. Co.
60¼—Betts vs. Dodd.
420—Reiser vs. Goldsmith.
136—Waring vs. Schultz.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4593—Cotton vs. Hallock.
—Schuman vs. Cosgrove.
4404—Hoffman vs. N. Y. Iron Car Co.
4440—Greenbaum vs. Lasky.
4461—Zunz vs. Reid.
4464—Isaacs vs. McAndrews.
4156—Beir vs. Grisell.
Nos.
4557—Gerdes vs. Rindskoff.
4854—Shea vs. Sadlier.
4620—Hersion vs. Grathwohl.
4621—Hersion vs. Heusch.
4624—Compton vs. Dalton.
4626—Lipman vs. Selhunger.
4629—Schwalley vs. Butler.

Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
4336—Inas vs. Rocke.
4589—Wooley vs. Agg.
4399—Comstock vs. Herzberg.
4428—Hanson vs. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
4033—Maffit vs. Kenny.
4610—Stern vs. Cohen.
4611—Sturtevant vs. Unger.
4612—Sturtevant vs. Barracker.
4613—McGuire vs. Stark.
4615—Jennie vs. Lisner.
Nos.
4616—Gallena vs. Leonard.
4619—Dorman vs. Greene.
4618—Bridgewater Paint Works vs. Dillon.
4617—James vs. Marschell.
4622—Kittle vs. Freese.
4623—Same vs. Same.
4627—Brown vs. Berlin & Jones Envelope Company.
4628—McKenzie vs. Devlin.
4630—Simmons vs. Dusenbury.
4631—Simmons vs. Nelson.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Nos.
34—Everitt vs. Murray.
25—Lynch vs. Knickerbocker Ice Co.
46—Manning vs. Smith.
86—Worn vs. Fent.
27—Washburn vs. Rowan.
47—Smith vs. Kearns.
Nos.
48—Same vs. Same.
51—Fitzpatrick vs. Farrach.
58—Coe vs. Cassidy.
113—Sheridan vs. Conly.
171—Murch vs. Phelps.
125—Alexander vs. Martin.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 19.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅛
10,000 do.........b3.110⅛
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.110⅛
1,000 do.........b3.110⅛
20,000 do..........110⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 62
200,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 61
5,000 Vir. St. 6s, new. 65
5,000 N. Car. Old Bds. 44
3,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n., Jan. and July. 67⅛
5,000 do.......... 67⅛
5,000 Missouri St. 6s. 93⅛
3,000 Louisiana 6s, Old 71½
2,000 Brook. 6s, W. L. 96
3,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d. 92½
19,000 Cen. P. G. bds.. 92½
6,500 Chi. & N. W. 1st 93
1,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d 97½
7,000 St. L. & Iron M. 1st bds. 89½
5,000 Clev. & Pitts. 1st 79½
15,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st 82
10,000 do.......... 82½
1,000 do.......... 82½
3,000 St. L., J. & C. 1st 92½
10 Bank of Com'alth.. 98
100 Mariposa M. Co... 6½
400 Mariposa Pf...... 10½
100 Pac. M. S. S. Co... 40½
300 do......b. c. 40½
1100 West. U. T...b. c. 46
800 do.......... 45½
100 Adams Ex....... 64½
100 N. Y. C. & H...... 91½
400 do.....b. c. s3 91
20,000 N. Y. C. & H. C 88½
100 Erie R.......... 23½
200 do..........c 23½
600 Reading........ 97½
400 do.......... 97½
60 Mich. Cen......b. c. 121½
400 P., Ft. W. & C. G.. 94½
200 L. S. & M. So...... 91⅛
400 do.....b. c. s3 91⅛
100 do..........b3. 91⅛
1200 do.......... 91⅛
600 do..........c 91⅛
300 Union Pac....... 13⅛
100 do..........s10 13⅛
200 Chi. & N. W...... 70⅛
400 do.......... 70⅛
100 do.........b. c 69⅞
200 do.......... 70
400 Chi. & N. W. Pf.. 81⅛
300 do.......... 81⅛
600 do.........b. c 81⅛
100 do..........c 81⅛
300 N. J. Cen....... 107⅛
1000 do.......... 107⅛
100 do.......... 107⅛
200 do..........s60.107⅛
400 do.......... 107⅛
100 do.......... 107⅛
700 do.......... 107⅛
100 Chi. & R. I...... 105⅛
400 do.......... 105⅛
100 do.........b. c.105⅛
25 do.......... 106
200 Mil. & St. P..... 55⅛
200 do.......... 55⅛
14 do.......... 55
700 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 80
100 do.......... 79⅛
1000 Tol., W. & W....s3 49⅛
100 do..........s60 49⅛
50 do.......... 49⅛
13 C., C., Cin. & Ind.. 81⅛
5 do.......... 82
308 Del., L. & W. ex d.102
100 Ohio & Miss....s60 28⅞
700 do.......... 29⅛
200 do..........b3 29⅛
100 H. & St. J...... 100⅛
100 H. & St. J. Pf. b. c.109
200 C., C. & Ind. Cen.. 17

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81..113⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..107⅛
1,000 do..........c 107⅛
40,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new.........106⅛
34,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........109⅛
70,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.108⅛
100 Erie Railway..b. c 23⅛
300 Harlem.......... 132
100 do.......... 132⅛
100 do......bet. c. 132⅛
800 Reading........ 97⅛
100 L. S. & M. S. R....c 91⅛
100 do.........b15 91⅛
500 do.......bet. c 91⅛
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.109⅛
1,000 do..........110
5,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C..106⅛
5,000 do..........106⅛
5,000 Brk'yn 6s, W. L. 96
40,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. 61
10,000 N. C. St. 6s, new. 23
1,000 do.......... 23½
6,000 N. C. old Bonds. 44½
15,000 S. C. St. 6s, Jan. and July..... 67⅛
5,000 do.......... 67⅛
2,000 Alt. & T. H. In. 71
5,000 Union Pac. R. 1st M......... 86
5,000 Mor. & Es. C. B. 89
20,000 N. Y. C. & H. ctf's bet. call..... 87⅞
10,000 do.......b30 88
200 West. Un. Tel..b. c 45⅛
25 Wells-Fargo Ex... 31
200 Wells-Fargo Ex. S. 2¼
100 U. States Ex.....c 32½
38 do.......bet. c 32½
100 N. Y. C. & H. R...c 90⅞
10 Panama R......s60 78½
50 do.......... 78½
200 Un. Pacific R..... 13
100 do.......... 12⅞
100 Clev. & Pitts. R...105½
300 Chi. & N. W. R. b. c 69⅞
20 do.......... 71
20 C. & N. W. Pref.. 82
500 do...bet. c., s3 81
200 N. J. Cen. R......105
500 do.........b3.105
100 do..........104⅞
100 do.........b10.105
100 do.........b30.105
700 do..........104⅞
50 Chi. & Rock I. R..105⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. R.... 55⅛
100 M. & St. P. Pref. b. 60.......... 80⅛
300 do.........s60 80
100 D. L. & W. R. ex d.102⅛
100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 29
100 H. & St. J. R......100⅛
50 H. & St. J. R. Pf..108
100 C., C. & I. C....... 17

MONDAY, Dec. 19—P. M.

The sales of Gold have not varied through the day from 110⅝@110⅞ ₱ cent. The market is very quiet, and speculation in the Gold Room comparatively dull. The holders of Gold on speculation are able to carry over their balances at 3@4 ₱ cent. ₱ annum interest. Money loaned on the Public Funds is also cheap, not over 6 ₱ cent. as the rule of the Street today, while on the Railway Stocks the full rate of 7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum was generally paid, but no commission or brokerage in excess as charged last week. The quotations for 5-20s come higher from Frankfort and London, and the market here is firm on nearly all classes of the Public Funds. The firm quotations from the other side, including the English Funds, caused an easier feeling in the Foreign Exchanges, and 60 days London left off 108⅞@109 ₱ cent., and short sight and sight, 109⅞@110 ₱ cent.

The Railway and State Bonds were generally steady today. The Pacifics were not apparently affected by the Opinion of the United Sates Attorney-General in regard to the liability of the Companies to pay the Government Interest. It is held that this Opinion does not touch the First Mortgages, and ought not to prejudice their credit because of the contreversy with the Government about the interest on the Subsidy or Second Mortgage. The Centrals sold at 92⅞ ₱ cent. and the Unions at 80 ₱ cent. The Union Land Grants are 60 ₱ cent. and the Incomes 45 ₱ cent. The Tennessee new Bonds are in demand at 60⅞@61 ₱ cent. The South Carolinas were steadier at 67⅞@67¼ ₱ cent. Missouris sold at 93½ ₱ cent.

The Railway Share speculation was under less excitement than at the close of last week. There was a large business done, however, and the contest between the rivals for supremacy in the market is but little abated. Most of the time the dealings of the day were rather firm than otherwise, and the same remark is applicable to the Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail Shares. The Scrip of the New-York Central was exceptionally strong in the forenoon, while later in the day there was a concession of ⅛@½ ₱ cent. from the highest sales.

It transpired this afternoon that the New-Jersey Central Directors in declaring their Cash Dividend of 4 ₱ cent. some days ago—closing the transfers on Wednesday last, Dec. 14—also declared, without making the fact public until today, that the Stockholders, *of record* on Dec. 14, are entitled to a Scrip to the amount of One new Share to every five per cent. Shares, to represent the interest of the Company in the American Land Improvement property opposite this City, upon which 30 ₱ cent. is marked off as paid. This extra Dividend, equal to $900,000 Cash, calling the Stock par ex-dividend, is now likely to be in dispute to the extent of the transactions in the Stock since Dec. 14, as between the buyers who are *not* of record and the sellers who are supposed to have sold all the rights pertaining to the Stock before the Scrip Dividend *was made public*. The course of the Directors in withholding the declaration of an extra division which it was generally supposed would sooner or later be made out of the property referred to, is severely criticised on the Street, and besides leading to confusion, if not gross injustice to the recent buyers of the Stock, would seem to demand some explanation. And the reasons calling for such an explanation are the more pressing because of the respectability of Mr. JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President, and his co-directors. The Capital of the Company is, now,

Original shares..........$15,000,000
New stock, 30,000 shares:
On which paid..........$900,000
Subject to assessment..........2,100,000—3,000,000
Total capital, 1871..........$18,000,000

The stock opened at 108 ₱ cent. this morning; sold heavily down to 107 ₱ cent.; then in the Afternoon down to 105@104@103⅞ ₱ cent., and then up to 104⅞@105 ₱ cent.

After the late Board, the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday night—the markets closing steady:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 19.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	106⅜	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	107¾	107⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅞	109⅞
American Gold	110¾	110⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
New Bonds of Tennessee	61	61
New-York Central and Hudson	91¼	91⅜
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88⅛	88
Reading Railroad	97½	97⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	106¼	105⅝
North-west Common	71¼	70¼
North-west Preferred	81¾	81⅜
Pacific Mail Company	40⅝	40½
St. Paul Preferred	80⅛	79⅞
St. Paul Common	55⅝	55⅜
Lake Shore	91⅝	91⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	29⅛	28⅞
Toledo and Wabash	49¼	49½
Western Telegraph	45½	45⅞
Erie	[illegible]	23⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19.

Gold receipts	$426,306 24
Gold payments	87,693 12
Gold balance	60,658,768 65
Currency receipts	270,522 92
Currency payments	593,850 30
Currency balance	7,718,242 59
Customs	219,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881....109⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881....113⅛
5-20 coup., 1862....107⅜
5-20 coup., 1864....107⅛
5-20 coup., 1865....107⅜
5-20 coup., n. i., 1865....109⅜
5-20 coup., 1867....109⅞
5-20 coup., 1868....110⅛
10-40 reg.....106⅛
10-40 coup.....106⅛
6s Currency....110

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old.... 61
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 60½
Va. 6s, reg., old..... 50
N. C. 6s, old..... 44
N. C. Funding act, '68. 27
N. C. 6s, new bonds... 22½
S. C. 6s..... 80
S. C. 6s, new bonds... 67½
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 65
Mo. 6s..... 93½
La. 6s..... 70½
Cal. 7s.....112
Conn. 6s.....102½
R. I. 6s.....102
Ark. 6s, Funded..... 64
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1881.....103
Ohio 6 ₱ ct., 1886.....103½
Ill. Canal bonds, 1870.100
Ill. coupon 6s, 1877....100
Ill. coupon 6s, 1879....100
Ill. War loan....100
Mich. 6 ₱ ct., 1873....100
Mich. 6 ₱ ct., 1878....100
Mich. 6 ₱ ct., 1883....100
Mich. 7 ₱ ct., 1878....100
N. Y. Reg. B'y L'n...103½
N. Y. Coup. B'y L'n...107½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1872...102½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1873...103½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1874...102½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1875...102½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1877...102½
N. Y. 6s, C. L., 1878...102½
N. Y. 5s, C. L., 1874...100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83..... 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87..... 86
N. Y. C. 6s, R'l Est.... 87
N. Y. C. 6s, Subsc'n... 87
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '76.....101
N. Y. C. 7s, conv., '76..100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76...100
Erie 7s, 2d md., '79..... 91½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83..... 86
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80..... 83
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88..... 79
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.. 88
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..101½
Harlem 1st.....100
Har. Con. M. & S. F.. 90½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds..... 92
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.111½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d..... 94½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c 97½
Pac. R. 7s, gtd. by Mo. 98
Cen. Pac. bds..... 92½
Un. Pac. 1st bds..... 79½
Un. Pac. L'd Gr't 7s.. 60
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s..... 45
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75....106
Gt. West. 1st, '88..... 89
Gt. West. 2d, '93..... 80½
Ill. & So. I. 1st..... 75
Galena & Chi. ext....100
Galena & Chi. 2d..... 92
Chi., R. I. & Pac.....100
Morris & Es. 1st..... 99½
Morris & Es. 2d..... 96
Clev. & Tol. S. F.....100½
N. J. Cen new bds....102
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st....103
P., Ft. W. & C. 2d..... 97½
P., Ft. W. & C. 3d..... 92
Clev. & P. Con. S. F... 81
Clev. & P. 2d..... 98
Clev. & P. 3d..... 93
Clev. & P. 4th..... 79
Chi. & Alton 1st.....102½
Chi. & Alton Inc..... 92
Ohio & Miss. 1st..... 99½
Ohio & Miss. Consol.. 89½
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. 95
Peninsula R. bds..... 89
St. L. & I. M. 1st..... 89½
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....105
Alt. & T. H. 1st, '85.... 98
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.... 80½
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.... 71
Chi. & N. W. Int bds. 88
Chi. & N. W. 1st..... 92
Lack. & W. bds.....101
Tol. & W. 1st ext..... 94½
Tol. & W. 2d..... 84½
Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 78
Gt. West. 1st, '68.....100
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 98½
Mil. & St. P. 1st..... 94½
Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d 89
Mil. & St. P. 2d..... 85
Chi. & Mil. 1st..... 92
Joliet & Chi. 1st.....103
Col., C. & I. 1st..... 82½
Tol., P. & W., E. D... 82
Tol., P. & W. 2d..... 67
Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 83½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.....124
Manhattan.....150
Merchants'.....116½
Mechanics'.....137
Union.....137
America.....145
City.....210
Tradesmen's.....153
Mechanics & Traders'135½
Merchants' Exchange103
Leather Manuf.....200
Seventh Ward.....111
State of New-York...107
Commerce.....124
Broadway.....300
Ocean..... 71
Mercantile.....124
Chatham.....170
Bank of the Republic.105½
Bank of N. America..105
Irving.....118½
Metropolitan.....136
Grocers'.....118
Market.....126
Corn Exchange.....130
Continental..... 97
Commonwealth..... 98
New-York County....200
Park.....165
Manuf. & Merchants'.100
N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank.100
Central National.....107
Fourth National.....109
Ninth National.....114
Tenth National.....126
Gold Exchange..... 70
Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.101
Del. & Hudson Canal.120
Pennsylvania Coal....215
Spring Mountain Coal 41
Canton Co., Baltimore 63½
Cum. Coal & Iron..... 25
Western Union Tel.... 46
Quicksilver Mining.. 4½
Quicksilver Preferred 7½
Mariposa Mining..... 6
Mariposa Preferred... 10½
Mariposa Trustee Cer 30
Boston Water Power. 18½
Adams Express..... 64½
Wells-Fargo Express. 30½
Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2
American Express.... 45½
United States Ex.... 32½
Pacific Mail..... 40½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99½	99
City 6s, new	99⅜	99⅝
Camden and Amboy	118	118½
Pennsylvania Central	61	61⅛
Reading	97½	97⅝
Lehigh Valley	59	59½
Catawissa Preferred	37¼	37½
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅞	27
Northern Central	40⅝	41⅛
Lehigh Navigation	33¼	33½
Lehigh Gold Loan	85⅝	85⅞

The Merchants' Life Insurance Company, of this City, presents its claims to the business and general public elsewhere in this paper. The State Superintendent of Insurance having carefully examined the affairs of the Company, reports very favorably as to its management.

The following list of New Year Dividends has yet to be extended very considerably, as the other Banks, Savings Institutions, &c., advertise their rates of division:

THE NEW YEAR DIVIDENDS—HALF YEARLY.

	Capital.	Rate.	Amount.
United States 5-20s	$647,822,600	3	$19,434,678
United States 6s, 1881	283,678,100	3	8,510,343
United States 5s, 1874	20,000,000	2½	500,000
United States 5s, 1871	4,410,000	In full.	4,410,000
United States 6s Pacific Roads	64,618,832	3	1,938,649
N. Y. Bounty Loans	26,938,000	3½	942,730
N. Y. Canal Loans, &c.	15,627,306	1½	234,409
California Aid Bonds	1,500,000	3½	52,500
California State Debt	3,323,500	3½	116,323
Ohio State Debt	9,614,756	3	208,443
New-Jersey State Debt	2,996,200	3	89,886
Connecticut, at Hartford	6,000,000	3	180,000
Illinois State Debt	5,000,000	3	150,000
South Carolina Debt	7,000,000	3	210,009
Missouri State Debt	16,084,000	3	482,520
Maryland (at Baltimore)	8,654,802	1¼&1½*	119,106
Georgia State Debt	6,686,500	3&3½	201,095
Kansas State Debt	1,341,700	3	40,251
Alabama State Debt	5,270,400	2½&4	153,740
Michigan State Debt	2,505,000	3&3½	77,540
Central Pacific Bonds	25,881,000	3	768,430
Union Pacific Bonds	27,075,000	3	812,250
Reading Railroad	30,000,000	5	1,500,000
North-west Railroad	35,000,000	5	1,750,000
Delaware & Lackawanna	14,100,000	6	846,000
New-Jersey Central RR.	15,000,000	4	600,000
Michigan Central	11,200,000	5	560,000
Bank of Commerce	10,000,000	4	400,000
Metropolitan Bank	4,000,000	5	200,000
Importers' and Traders' Bank	1,500,000	6	90,000
Farmers' Trust Company	2,000,000	5	100,000
Park Bank	2,000,000	6	120,000
Merchants' Exchange Bank	1,235,000	3	37,050
Shoe and Leather Bank	1,200,000	6	72,000
Broadway Bank	1,000,000	12	120,000
Western Pacific Bonds	2,800,000	3	84,000
Third National Bank	1,000,000	4	40,000
Bank of America	3,000,000	5	150,000
Fourth National Bank	5,000,000	4	200,000
Manhattan Savings	7,250,000	3½	253,750
Hanover Bank	1,000,000	4	40,000
Market Bank	1,000,000	5	50,000
North River Savings	600,000	3	18,000
Union Dime Savings	8,00,000	4	320,0000
East River Savings	3,500,000	3	122,500
Continental Bank	2,000,000	4	80,000

* Quarterly.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ VERMILYE & CO., Bankers,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York,
Offer to investors the following Securities:
LONG ISLAND RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD (of New-York) 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
KALAMAZOO AND WHITE PIGEON RAILROAD 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, *interest guaranteed by Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company.*

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA First Mortgage Sinking Fund Convertible Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds—the small remaining balance of the Loan for sale at 90 and accrued interest.
These Bonds return about double the rate of interest which United States Five-twenties pay, while the security is as safe and fully equal to that of any railroad bond issued. HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THIS DAY associated with him in London and New-York,
Messrs. ROBERT L. BURNETT,
AND
JOHN D. PHILLIPS,
under the firm name and style of
GILEAD A. SMITH & CO.,
with offices at Bartholomew House, Bank, London, and at No. 62 Broadway, New-York.
GILEAD A. SMITH.
LONDON, Nov. 10, 1870.

☞ NOTICE.—
The interest due Jan. 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of Georgia will be paid on and after that date, upon surrender of the coupons, at the Fourth National Bank, New York.
Bonds of the State of Georgia as they mature, will be paid upon presentation at the Banking-house of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-street, New-York. RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA, ATLANTA, Nov. 19, 1870.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 19, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pks....... 3
Cotton, bales....... 10,496
Cotton-seed, bags.... 1,115
Copper, bbls....... 18
Dried Fruit, pks....... 174
Eggs, bbls....... 656
Flour, bbls....... 8,351
Wheat, bushels....... 5,880
Corn, bushels....... 44,800
Oats, bushels....... 12,100
Malt, bushels....... 1,800
Beans, bushels....... 198
Grass-seed, bushels. 340
Flax-seed, bushels.. 90
Meal, bbls....... 175
B. E. Peas, bags....... 93
Rice Flour, bags....... 50
B. W. Flour, bags.... 106
Ginseng, pks....... 8
Hops, bales....... 199
Hides, No....... 5,940
Hides, bdls....... 437
Leather, sides....... 4,531
Moss, bales....... 118
Resin, bbls....... 119
Pecans, pks....... 30
Pork, bbls....... 547
Beef, pks....... 1,241
Tallow, pks....... 405
Butter, pks....... 2,097
Cheese, pks....... 1,433
Cut-meats, pks....... 1,014
Lard, pks....... 922
Dressed Hogs, No... 37
Pea-nuts, bags....... 1,086
Rice, pks....... 325
Starch, pks....... 850
Tobacco, hhds....... 44
Wool, bales....... 302
Whisky, bbls....... 94
Tea, half chests....... 15
N. O. Molasses, bbls. 2,158
N. O. Sugar, hhds... 91

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Italy*, for Liverpool—487 bbls. Pork, 662 tcs. Beef, 2,675 bales Cotton, 776 boxes Bacon, 26,441 bushels Wheat, 38 cases Pistols, 1,016 pks. Lard, 25 hhds. Tobacco, 30 bbls. Seed, 105 tcs. Grease.

By the steamer *Holland*, for Liverpool—4,716 bales Cotton, 4,537 bushels Indian Corn, 24,275 bushels Wheat, 605 bbls. Pork, 200 tcs. Lard, 133 boxes Bacon, 2,717 boxes Cheese, 45 tcs. Beef.

By the ship *E. Train*, for Liverpool—11,690 bushels Wheat, 1,609 bales Cotton, 5,390 boxes Cheese, 29 hhds. Sugar, 500 hhds. Syrup, 400 tcs. Beef, 182 hhds. Tobacco, 359 bbls. Resin, 125 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Excelsior*, for Cadiz—20 bbls. Beef, 35 tcs. Lard, 3 casks Hams, 26 boxes Florida Water, 20 bbls. Flour, 117,960 Staves.

ASHES—Pots continue in light demand at $6 75@$7 25. Pearls continue very dull at $8 50@$9 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—There has been a fair inquiry noted for Rio and Santos at firm prices; sales have been reported here since our last, of 3,041 bags Santos, by the steamer *Halley*, and at Baltimore, 4,050 bags Rio by the British bark *Winifred*, and 2,500 bags do. by the Swedish bark *India*, on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at previous figures. We quote as before: Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 15c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17½c.; Rio, 9½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14c.@16c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 17c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c.; gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more confident demand for prompt and forward delivery at an advance of ⅛c. ₱ lb., closing firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 7,847 bales for early delivery, (of which 1,422 bales were to arrive,) including 4,808 bales to shippers, 557 bales to spinners, 519 bales to speculators, and 1,963 bales in transit. Also 9,000 bales for forward delivery, including, on Saturday evening, for December, 100 bales at 14 11-16c., 800 bales at 14⅞c.; January, 1,300 bales at 14⅞c.; February, 400 bales at 15c., 100 bales at 15⅛c.; March, 700 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15 5-16c.; March, 200 bales, and April 100 bales at 15⅛c., together; April, 100 bales at 15½c., 300 bales at 15⅜c.; May, 100 bales at 15½c., 100 bales, free on board at Mobile, at 14⅛c. And today, for December, 400 bales at 14⅞c., 300 bales at 14⅞c., 500 bales at 14 15-16c., 300 bales at 15c.; January, 100 bales at 14 15-16c., 500 bales at 15c., 200 bales at 15 1-16c., 500 bales at 15⅛c., 100 bales at 15 3-16c.; February, 100 bales at 15⅛c.; February and March, 100 bales, each at 15⅛c.; March, 200 bales at 15⅜c., 500 bales at 15⅜c.; March and April, 100 bales each at 15⅜c.; April, 400 bales at 15½c.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12⅞	13	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	15	15⅛
Low Middling	14⅞	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅝	16
Good Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	10,436
Receipts last week	26,736
Receipts the preceding week	16,981
Receipts since Sept. 1	409,162
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	737,447
Receipts preceding year	685,479
Receipts for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	883,100
Exports since our last	8,990
Exports since Sept. 1	219,611
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	439,043
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,397
Estimated stock here	78,500

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in all grades of State and Western Flour has been quite moderate, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. The offerings have been rather more liberal, at our revised quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 10,950 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5@$5 40; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 85@$6 10; good to fancy, $6 10@$6 60; good to choice shipping Extra Western, $5 70@$6 05; poor to good shipping brands, round-hoop Extra Ohio, at $5 90@$6 20 ₱ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	$4 25@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 85@ 5 55
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 5 40
Extra State	5 85@ 6 60
Extra City, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 60
Extra Genesee	6 60@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 90@ 6 20
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 57@ 8 75
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 70@ 6 05
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 10@ 8 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 15@ 9 25

Southern Flour continues very quiet at drooping rates. Sales reported since our last of 575 bbls., in lots, at $5 15@$6 30 for poor to good ordinary; $6 30@$9 for good ordinary to choice extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in request at $3 90@$5 50 for very inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 380 bbls. Corn-meal continues in moderate demand at $3 80@$4 30 for Yellow and White Western; $4@$4 10 for Jersey; $4 25@$4 35 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 300 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate demand, ranging from $3 00@$3 35, ₱ 100 lbs. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$5 15@$6 30
Southern Flour, good to very choice extra	6 30@ 9 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	3 90@ 5 50
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	3 80@ 4 35
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@ ....

GRAIN—The Wheat movement, which opened unpromisingly enough, both as to demand and values, developed quite sharply near the close, under an unexpected revival of inquiries for prime stock, especially of new crop No. 2 Spring, chiefly for export, though partly on speculative account and for milling purposes, at somewhat stronger prices. The bulk of the business was in new crop No. 2 Spring, on the basis of $1 35 in store, and $1 36@$1 37 afloat, closing with prime samples in request at $1 37 ₱ bushel; new No. 1 Spring was sought after, to a limited extent, on the basis of $1 38 for fair samples of Chicago. There has been light call noted for mixed and old Spring, as also for Red and Amber Western Winter, and for White Wheat at our revised figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 189,000 bushels, in store and afloat, including White Western at $1 42@$1 60; Red and Amber Western at $1 38@$1 47; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 38; No. 2 do., $1 25@$1 37, in store and afloat; Mixed Spring, part at $1 27½@$1 31½; old Spring at $1 18@$1 30; White Genesee at $1 60@$1 75; Red and Amber State, $1 40@$1 47½; new Red and Amber Southern, at $1 40@$1 47½; White Southern nominally at $1 50@$1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand at reduced prices, closing heavily. The main call has been for new mixed Western, for trade purposes, at from 72c.@75c., closing at 73c.@74c. for the better grades, with some speculative and export inquiry noted near the close on the basis of 73c. for good dry samples. Old Mixed Western has been in limited request, but full loads of prime quality have been held with confidence. White and Yellow Corn has been quiet and somewhat irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels at 72c.@75c. for new Mixed Western; 76c.@82c. for old Mixed; 78c.@80c. for Yellow and White Jersey, Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been dull and heavy, ranging from 90c.@$1 for ordinary to prime Western, and $1@$1 08 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley continues dull and heavy. Sales have been reported of 3,700 bushels, including Canada West, part at $1@$1 05; Canada East, 90c.; and State at 77c.@82c., ₱ bushel. Barley-malt continues in slack request, including Canada, nominally at 90c.@$1 10; and State at 80c.@95c., ₱ bushel; sales, 1,250 bushels. Oats have been very quiet at less buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,500 bushels at 57c.@62½c., as the extremes, for inferior to choice Mixed and White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 60c.@60½c., afloat, for new Mixed Western; 60c.@60½c. for State, and 57½c.@61c., from track and afloat, for new White do., ₱ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 125 bbls. Flour, 62,406 bushels Wheat and 4,537 bushels Corn for Liverpool, and 20 bbls. Flour for Cadiz.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Dec. 19, 1870.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	2,993,066	Barley	594,874
Corn	222,094	Malt	243,464
Oats	1,971,999	Peas	17,997
Rye	159,170		

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and steady at $1 05@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 15@$1 35 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been in request at 75c.@$1 15 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been in less demand and rather less buoyant as to price. We quote: *Dry Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 26c.@26½c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, 25@27 lbs., 25c., gold, selected; Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 20@22 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Montevideo, 20@23 lbs., 24½c.@25½c., gold, selected; Corrientes, 21@23 lbs., 24c.@24½c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 20@21 lbs., 24½c.@25c., gold, selected; Orinoco, 20@23 lbs., 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; California, 21@25 lbs., 23½c.@24c., gold, selected; Central American, 18@22 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, as they run; San Juan, 21@23 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 23@25 lbs., 22c.@23c., gold, as they run; Vera Cruz, 18@19 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Tampico, 20@23 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Porto Cabello, 20@23 lbs., 21½c.@22½c., gold, as they run; Maracaibo, 20@23 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Bogota, 18@21 lbs., 22c.@23c., gold, as they run; Truxillo, 16@18 lbs., 22c., gold, as they run; Rio Hache, 17@20 lbs., 16c.@18c., gold, as they run; Curacao, 18@22 lbs., 14c.@15c., gold, as they run; Port au Platte, 16@18 lbs., 18c.@20c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 17@21 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, as they run; Texas, 21@28 lbs., 21@22½c., currency, as they run; Western, 18@24 lbs., 19c.@20c., currency, as they run; Southern, 13@16 lbs., 18c.@21c., currency, as they run. *Dry-salted Hides*—Maracaibo, 30@32 lbs., 14c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Maranham, 26@30 lbs., at 14c., gold, as they run; Pernambuco, 28@29 lbs., at 14c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 27@32 lbs., 16½c.@17½c., gold, as they run; Savanilla, 25@28 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Bahia, 25@28 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold, as they run; Chili, 28@30 lbs., 16c.@17c., gold, as they run; Sandwich Islands, 28@32 lbs., 13c.@14c., gold, as they run; Southern and Western, 20@26 lbs., 13½c.@15c., currency, as they run. *Wet-salted Hides*—Buenos Ayres, 45@50 lbs., 12@12½c., gold, selected; Rio Grande, 40@50 lbs., 12c.@12½c., gold, selected; California, 45@50 lbs., 11½c.@12c., gold, selected; Para, 35@40 lbs., 10c.@10½c., gold, selected; New-Orleans, 70@80 lbs., 10½c.@11½c., currency, selected; Texas, 60@70 lbs., 11½c.@12½c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Ox, 60@80 lbs., 11c.@11½c., currency, selected; City Slaughter, Cow, 45@60 lbs., 10c.@10½c., currency, selected. *Upper Leather Hides*—Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 10@13 lbs., 27c.@28c., gold, selected; Minas, 15@16 lbs., 19c.@20c., gold, as they run; Sierra Leone, 9@10 lbs., 38c.@40c., currency, selected; Gambia and Bissau, 8@9 lbs., 30c.@32c., currency, selected; Zanzibar, 10@12 lbs., 20c.@22c., currency, as they run. *East India Hides*—Calcutta Slaughter, Cow, 9½@12½ lbs., 16c.@17c., gold; Calcutta Dead Green, 8@9 lbs., 14½c.@15c., gold; Calcutta Buffalo, 19@22 lbs., 12½c.@13c., gold; Manila and Batavia Buffalo, 20@25 lbs., 10c., currency; Singapore Buffalo, 25@27 lbs., 10c., currency; Penang Cow, 10@12 lbs., 13c.@14c., currency.

HOPS—Have been in limited request and depressed in price. We quote the range from 8c.@16c. for New Crop; 8c.@12c. for Yearlings, and 2c.@6c. for older growth ₱ lb. Receipts, 199 bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Sole has been slow of sale and rather weak in price. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 26c.@27c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 30c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@39c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 34c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Light, 34c.@41c.; Union Bellies, 20c.@22c.; Oak Rough, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Middle, 33c.@38c.; Oak Rough, Light, 33c.@37c.; Southern Rough, all weights, 27c.@32c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in good request and rather firmer in price; sales, 916 bbls., in lots, at from 67c.@74c. ₱ gallon. Other kinds have been dull and nominal. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico nominally at from 30c.@55c.; New Crop Cuba at 20c.@35c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@74c. ₱ gallon, and in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	20c.@21c.	20c.@22c.
Cuba, Clayed	20c.@22c.	21c.@28c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	—@—	22c.@30c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	30c.@35c.
Porto Rico	—@—	30c.@55c.
English Islands	—@—	25c.@45c.
New-Orleans	—@—	60c.@74c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet, but held firmly, on the basis of $2 10 for Strained, ₱ 280 lbs. Tar has been inactive; 140 bbls. Wilmington Rope changed hands at $2 45 ₱ bbl. Spirits Turpentine has been lightly dealt in on the basis of 46c. for Merchantable; sales, 116 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 45½c.@47½c. ₱ gallon; Crude nominal. Resin, $2 07½@$6 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 35@$2 50. Pitch, $2 25 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude, in bulk, has been in fair demand for prompt and forward delivery, at 12⅛c., but has been generally held at 13c.; no important dealings have been reported. Shipping Crude continues dull and nominal. At the Creek, Upper Road deliveries were quoted at $3 30@$3 35, and Lower at $3 60, but no transactions of moment were reported. Refined Oil has been more sought after in the local market, chiefly for December and January, various deliveries, within next month, on the basis of 23c. for Standard White, ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 14,500 bbls. At Philadelphia there has been a moderate call noted for Standard White, for early delivery, at 22⅛c.@22¼c., holders claiming 22⅜c. ₱ gallon. Transactions have been on a restricted scale. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia were 720 bbls.; and of Refined, 3,080 bbls. The export clearances have been unimportant. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in moderate demand, since our last, within a range of 27c.@28c., as extremes, ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues quiet at 9c., in shipping order, 14c.@14½c. in cases, and 4c.@4½c. in bulk, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been very moderately sought after in a jobing way at rather steadier prices. Prime Mess has been in active demand, for export, at fairly supported rates. Other kinds have been quiet and irregular. Sales have been reported for early delivery, since our last, of 1,500 bbls., chiefly at $19@$19 25 for new Mess; $17@$17 50 for new Prime and Extra Prime; $20@$21 for Prime Mess, (of which 1,100 bbls. changed hands,) ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a better inquiry noted on the basis of $19 for Western Mess, seller December, January and February; sales, 1,500 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in slack demand at easier prices. We now quote the range at from 8c.@9½c., as the extremes. Cut-meats continue in limited demand at drooping prices; sales equal to 100 pks. at 11c.@12c. for Western Pickled Hams; 12½c.@13c. for Citydo., and 8c.@8½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon has been fairly active at pretty well supported prices; sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,250 boxes for prompt forward delivery at 10½c.@11c. for Long Clear, 10⅛c.@11c. for Short Clear, and 10⅛c. for Short Rib, deliverable here; also, 9⅛c. for Short Rib, and 8⅛c. for Cumberland, deliverable at the West. The business has been mainly for export. Lard has been in moderate inquiry at about former prices, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 670 tcs. and bbls., at 11½c.@12½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12c.@12½c. for new Western Steam, and 12½c. for City, ₱ lb. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 750 tcs. new Western Steam, seller December and January, at 12⅛c. ₱ lb. Beef has been in fair demand at previous quotations; sales have been reported of 150 bbls., in lots, at $10@$15 for Plain Mess; $15@$17 50 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in brisk request, chiefly for export, since our last, at $26@$28 50 for Prime Mess; $29@$32 for India Mess, ₱ tierce; sales 2,650 tcs. Beef Hams have been in moderate request at $29@$31 ₱ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. There has been rather more inquiry for the finer grades of Butter, chiefly for local use, at steady rates. Other kinds have been inactive. We quote: State inferior to fancy, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to fancy, 15c.@33c.; the day's receipts were 2,097 pks. Cheese has been in some demand and steady. We quote at from 5c.@16½c., as extremes, for very common to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 1,433 boxes.

RICE—Has been dull at previous figures.

SKINS—Have been quiet since our last, including Honduras Deer at 40c.; San Juan, 35c.@37c.; Bolivar, 30c.@31c.; Sisal, 38c.@40c.; Vera Cruz, 37½c.; Chagres, 40c.@45c.; Porto Cabello, 36c.@37½c.; Para, 37c.@38c., gold, ₱ lb.; Southern and Texas, 18c.@25c., currency; Tampico Goat, 57c.@59c.; Matamoras, 57c.@59c.; Vera Cruz, 52½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 57½c.; Payta, 55c.; Curacoa, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 40c.@42c., currency, ₱ lb.; Madras, each, 65c.@70c.; Patna, each, 50c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted about steady, but have attracted very little attention from buyers. Sales have been reported of 37 hhds. Cuba and Demerara, part at 10⅛c.@10⅜c., and 881 boxes Havana at 10⅛c.@10⅜c., ₱ lb. We quote nominally: Fair to good Refining grades at 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 10⅝c.@11⅛c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 10⅜c.@11⅛c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 12⅛c., ₱ lb. Refined have been in less demand and quoted cheaper, ranging from 11⅝c.@14⅛c. ₱ lb. The current quotations for Hards were 14⅛c.; A's, 13⅛c.; B's, 13⅛c.@13⅜c.; extra C's, 13c., and Yellow, 11⅛c.@12⅛c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 54,000 lbs., at 8⅛c.@9c. for common to choice, chiefly at 8⅛c.@9c.; also, 17,500 lbs. Stearine at 10c.@13c.; and small lots Grease at 7c.@9c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at about steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 450 bbls. in lots, chiefly at 95c. ₱ gallon, closing tamely; receipts, 94 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been more inquiry for Grain and Flour and Cotton room for British ports at rather steadier rates. In other lines, the market has been without animation or material change in rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 2,650 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sail, and ⅜d.@9-16d. by steam, ₱ lb.; 55,000 bushels Wheat and 15,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 7½d. ₱ bushel; 550 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 40s.@45s. ₱ ton; 450 tierces Beef at 7s. ₱ tierce. For London, 7,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s.@3s. 1½d. ₱ bbl.; 31,000 bushels Wheat at 7¾d.@8d. ₱ bushel; also a British ship, of 1,154 tons, general cargo, at a round sum. For Antwerp, an American ship, 638 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, a British brig, with equal to 7,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 19, 1870.

At One Hundredth-street Yards, on this forenoon, there was a splendid show of extra fatted prime Steers as Christmas Cattle, including Durhams, grade Durhams, Herefords, Devons and grade Devons, being Steers, Heifers and Oxen. Sales of prime Cattle were steady from 16½c.@22c. ₱ lb., weights from 8¾ cwt.@15 cwt. Dressed weight inferior Cattle were not looked for and sold slowly from 12c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.@7½ cwt., dressed weight. Sheep were prime, but were not as active as on last week, although the prices were higher. Prime Sheep sold from 8c.@9c. ₱ lb.; inferior Sheep from 5c.@7c. ₱ lb. Veals were not quoted this day. Milch Cows are a poor lot, and are in no demand; prices range from $40@$90 ₱ head. Hogs closed steady on Saturday from 7⅝c.@8c. ₱ lb., live weight, and opened at same rates on this forenoon.

SALES TODAY.

T. A. EASTMAN sold for D. SELSOR, 22 Steers, Ohio's prime Cattle, at 18c.@20c. ₱ lb., weight 10 cwt.@15 cwt.; also, for ALEXANDER MANN, 72 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also for same, 18 Steers prime Cattle at 16½c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; again, for self and MERRITT, 92 steers, fat ordinary Cattle, at 14c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. TIDD & WHEELER sold for H. L. CASTEL, 16 Steers, Ohio mixed Durhams and Hereford's prime Cattle, from 18c.@20c. ₱ lb., weight 10@15 cwt. Again, for H. LINGENFELTER, 2 Steers, Indiana, 24 cwt. and 15 cwt., live weight, at $7 the pair. Also, for S. PURDY, one pair of twin Steers, State Cattle, live weight 22 cwt., at 18c. ₱ lb., on 64 lbs. to the cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves 18 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 12c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Also, for ALEXANDER MANN, 75 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 15c.@16c., weight 7¾ cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 78 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 13c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. Also 42 Steers off the Home Farm, prime Cattle, from 16½c.@17½c. ₱ lb., weight 8¾c.; again, 30 Steers, Kentuckys, prime Cattle, from 17c.@19c. ₱ lb., weight 9½ cwt.; 2 Steers, Kentuckys, at 19c. ₱ lb., weight 10 cwt. VALENTINE & WILLIAMS sold for selves 35 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 13c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; also, 12 Steers, Ohios, prime Cattle, at 18c. ₱ lb., weight 11 cwt. H. WHITE sold for RICK & TAYLOR 128 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 14c.@16c. ₱ lb., weight from 7¾ cwt. to 8 cwt. W. FITCH sold for J. T. ALEXANDER, 100 Steers, Kentuckys, for so large a lot the best on the market, from 18c.@22c. ₱ lb., weight 12 cwt. YOUNG ZAHER purchased 6 of those at 21c. ₱ lb., on 65 lbs. to the cwt., they reached $305 ₱ head; 40 Steers, from the Home Farm, prime Cattle, from 16½c.@19c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; also, 1 Heifer, at $300, and 4 Steers at $240 ₱ head to N. MEZ; again, 145 Steers, Illinois, from common to fair, from 14c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; again, 16 Oxen, Illinois coarse Cattle, from 14c.@15c. ₱ lb., weight from 9 cwt to 10 cwt.; and again, 16 Steers, Illinois, fair lot, at 15c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

T. KIRBY sold 79 Sheep, weight 11,310 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 16 Lambs, weight 1,270 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 56 Sheep, weight 9,100 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 167 Sheep, weight 25,650 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 38 Sheep, weight 4,995 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 92 Sheep, weight 12,710 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 23 Sheep, weight 1,925 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 140 Sheep, weight 16,440 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 24 Lambs, weight 1,560 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 65 Sheep, weight 5,540 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 111 Sheep, weight 8,530 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb. Sales today were late, as the fresh stock was behind time. The Albany propellers, the *John Taylor* and the *Erastus Corning*, by which stock generally arrives, are laid up for the season, the ice being thick in the Hudson at Albany. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Dec. 19, 1870, 2,744 head of horned Cattle, 7 Cows, 2 Veals, all Western stock; 260 head of horned Cattle, 18 Cows, 298 Veals, 141 Sheep. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending Dec. 19, 1870: 16,337 Sheep and Lambs, 45 Calves, 4 head of horned Cattle, 2 cows. Arrived this afternoon, 5,163 Sheep, 2 head of horned Cattle.

Weekly report of sales effected at CHAMBERLIN'S Yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, for week ending Dec. 19, 1870: 640 Sheep and Lambs; range of prices for Sheep, 5c.@7c. ₱ lb.; prime Sheep from 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 5c.@7½c. ₱ lb.; 28 Cows and Calves sold together at $50@$75@$90 ₱ head; 90 Calves from 10c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 9th day of December, 1870, a warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM G. ZINN and HERMAN D. ALDRICH, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and JOHN H. BRADLEY, of the town of Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey; THOMAS DARLING, of the town of Acquackumouck, in the County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, and JOHN L. ALDRICH, of the City of Elizabeth, in the County of Union and State of New-Jersey, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, is forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 4th day of January, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY BRINKMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Henry Brinkman, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ABIEL AKIN and LLOYD D. PEIRCE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that, by an indenture bearing date the 19th day of November, A. D. 1870, Abiel Akin and Lloyd D. Peirce, of the City of New-York, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to me as trustee upon trust, for the benefit of all the creditors of said Abiel Akin and Lloyd D. Peirce, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of an act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.—Dated at New-York, this 17th day of December, A. D. 1870.
WILLIAM A. BROWN, Trustee.
d20-1aw2wTu*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that MAHLON H. FERRIS and JOHN L. HANSON, partners in trade as FERRIS & HANSON, of the township of Westfield, in the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber, of their estate, for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims to me at No. 39 Greene-st., New-York City, under oath or affirmation within the term of three months. ALFRED BRADY, Assignee.
Dated Dec. 10, 1870. d20-1aw2wTu

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
DEGRAAF AND TAYLOR,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,
have the largest and best assorted stock in the City of
PARLOR, CHAMBER,
AND
DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
which they will retail at wholesale prices for the next thirty days.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & BAYLES.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—English and elegant designs, from $[illegible] up to $200. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. [illegible] 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 20, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
COQUETTES. Leading characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Fisher, Marlowe, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Fowler.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
MAN AND WIFE. Characters by Messrs. Harkins, Lewis, Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE. Character by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Honeywood, Atkins, Miss Fanny Beane, Miss Rogers, Miss Yeamans, and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
LES BRIGANDS. Leading characters by Mlle. Montaland, Mlle. Persini, and M. Gausins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Waverley-place.
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD. Leading characters by Miss Ada Harland, Miss Lina Edwin, and Mr. Leffingwell.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.
GRAND EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
GRAND CONCERT. Artists: Miss Emma Celia Terry, Mme. de Lussan, Miss Tedesca; Messrs. S. B. Mills, Major and Tritsch.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
LECTURE BY GEO. B. LORING, M. D. Subject—"The Struggles of Science."

NO. 594 BROADWAY.
Between Prince and Houston sts.
EXHIBITION OF THE STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY.
Broadway, junction of 6th-av. and 35th-st.
GRAND FAIR OF THE UNION HOME AND SCHOOL, (orphans of soldiers and sailors.)

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND CHARITY FAIR. For the benefit of the Hebrew Hospital and Asylum.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LUXEMBOURG.

The Luxembourg representative at Berlin has gone to Versailles to explain to the King of Prussia the position of the Grand Duchy with regard to the complaints of Count VON BISMARCK. A London paper says Earl GRANVILLE'S note to Count BISMARCK expresses the hope that Prussia will abstain from putting in practice its theories, and will make an amicable arrangement.

THE WAR.

A Bordeaux dispatch denies the reports of disorder in Paris, and asserts that the people are unanimous for defense. It is also said that recent unfavorable news, purporting to be signed by M. GAMBETTA, was a forgery devised by the Prussians. The roads of Brittany are reported almost closed to public travel by the number of troops moving to the seat of war. A London telegram says Paris advices represent the provisions to be sufficient for three months. The same dispatch says desertions from Paris are numerous, but the deserters are sent back. A Versailles dispatch says the Prussians captured six guns and one *mitrailleuse* at Vendome on Friday, and the following day they captured Epinzay, with 230 prisoners. The Germans also defeated a French detachment at Bron. A meeting of sympathy with France was held in London on Sunday. The King of Bavaria announces the concurrence of all the German Princes and the Hanse towns in the project for making the King of Prussia Emperor of Germany. The Belgian journals deny that French troops joining the Army of the North were permitted to pass through Belgian territory.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Cortes will be dissolved as soon as the new King takes the oath of office. The reception is fixed for an early day. Four and eighteen months Treasury bonds are to be issued by the Spanish Government. A member of the Cabinet said the President's Message was without significance on the Cuban question. Spain would not object to a Commission to settle American claims growing out of the Cuban War. The Czar has reprimanded the Corporation of Moscow for petitioning for freedom of the Press and religious toleration.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The siege of Montevideo had not ended at the date of the latest advices, Nov. 20. A formal demand for surrender was expected, and it was reported that in the event of the refusal and the capture of the town, it would be given up for four hours to the troops of the revolutionists. Many foreign merchants were preparing to leave in view of the slight prospect of permanent peace. The Argentine revolution was still in progress. In Paraguay the people were greatly excited over the approaching election of a President under the new Constitution. The exodus of foreign business men continued, and the Press was endeavoring to impress the authorities with the importance of retaining this, the only element of wealth in the country. The Indians on the Paraguay River were committing depredations upon passing vessels. The crew of an Italian sloop, ten in number, were killed by them and the vessel burned. The French ship *Antonia* was recently wrecked off the coast of Patagonia, and a portion of the crew reached Buenos Ayres, after twenty-three days' exposure in an open boat. The rest succeeded in reaching a small island, whither a French man-of-war had gone to their rescue.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a petition was received from the Government clerks protesting against the proposed relief fund. Among the bills introduced was one to enable Colorado to frame a Constitution and apply for admission as a State. A bill was reported ceding to this State the oyster islands in the Harbor of New-York. Mr. SCHURZ'S amnesty resolution was referred to the Committee on Disabilities, but a motion was entered for a reconsideration of the reference, as several Senators desired to speak on the resolution. A resolution was reported from the Committee on Printing in favor of printing the Patent Office reports in weekly parts, and distributing copies to the State Capitols and District Clerks' offices, instead of comprehending the whole in bulky volumes at the end of each year. After some debate the resolution was adopted. The latter part of the day was spent in discussing the proposition to make compensation for property destroyed in the late war by order of Federal officers. The case under consideration is regarded as a test case. It is contended on the one hand that the property was destroyed to prevent its use by the enemy, and to aid the range of the guns from Federal forts, and was therefore private property taken for public uses, for which compensation is guaranteed by the Constitution. On the other hand it was claimed that the destruction of the house in question was one of the inevitable consequences of the battle, and no more to be paid for by the Government than loss by earthquakes or thunderbolts. The debate will probably be resumed today.

In the House, a large number of bills were introduced, including one to prevent and punish bribery in Congressional elections, and to enforce the rights of citizens in the several States; one authorizing the issue of one cent correspondence cards, and one providing for a commission to settle claims for damage done in the late war. An act was passed giving soldiers of the War of 1812, and the Mexican War, the same benefits under the Soldiers' Homestead act as are granted to those who fought in the rebellion. Among the resolutions offered was one to inquire into the charges of bribery in the Rhode Island election. Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, offered a resolution for the removal of all political disabilities, with a preamble which declared that the Government of the United States was established as a confederacy of co-equal States, and the right of secession had from the first been a debatable question; that the citizens of certain States had seceded with honest convictions; that their experiment was settled by force of arms, and since that time they had conformed to all the requirements of the Government. The preamble and resolution were rejected by a vote of 14 to 142. A bill was passed appropriating $30,000 for the removal of the Apache Indians to reservations, and providing for their subsistence there. The Post-office Appropriation bill was reported, and made the special order for to-day. The amount appropriated is $26,161,698. The Pension Appropriation bill was considered in the Committee of the Whole, and passed. The bill appropriates $30,000,000. The Legislative Appropriation bill was then taken up, but its consideration was not finished at the hour of adjournment. It provides for the appropriation of $18,635,480.

GENERAL.

The Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, in reply to a deputation who asked permission to open a railroad through grounds formerly used by the British troops, in Kingston, Ontario, said he was convinced British troops would be back within five years.

Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, N. H., was burned about 3 o'clock on Sunday morning. The fire caught in the cellar of the main building, and near the north wing, and was discovered before it had made much progress, but all efforts to save the building proved unavailing. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The bank of a deep cut on the Syracuse and Chenango Railroad fell yesterday morning, burying between fifteen and twenty of the laborers. The bodies of three dead were recovered, and six others, two fatally injured and four severely injured were removed, up to last night, when darkness, it is said, put a stop to the search.

Seven men have been arrested in Sacramento, Cal., on fourteen accusations for arson, thirteen for highway robbery, and sixteen for burglary. One of the gang has made a confession.

Commodore WILLIAM H. GARDNER, of the United States Navy, died suddenly at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Philadelphia, where he was visiting a friend. He was seventy years of age. He entered the navy in 1814, and was one of the Light-house Inspectors until October last.

Ex-Gov. LECHTER, of Virginia, is seriously ill of pneumonia at Lexington.

Republican Reorganization.

The meeting of the Republican State Committee today foreshadows important and, we trust, salutary action. For years past, corrupt associations have demoralized the Republican organization in New-York City, and deprived the party of its legitimate strength at the ballot-box. To oppose the "organized conspiracy," miscalled a municipal government, good men who were not to be frightened or cajoled by Tammany Sachems and their camp-followers, have made various reforming efforts from time to time. In all such efforts since the year when TIEMAN was chosen to the Mayoralty, Republicans have practically co-operated with honest Democrats, against demagogues who willfully betrayed every trust committed to their charge. When tax-paying citizens invoked a Republican Legislature to interpose in behalf of our City, the response to their appeal was prompt and earnest. When these citizens protested against Democratic misrule, and denounced the municipal Government as "a conspiracy of bad men who had risen to power by deceiving and blinding one portion of the people, and buying another portion," how could the Republican Party answer the plea, save by assenting to the demand for the creation of Metropolitan Commissions? Anxious, moreover, to conciliate those Democratic tax-payers who were so largely represented by the "Citizens' Association," the Republican legislative majority conceded an equal share to Democrats and Republicans in the composition of Metropolitan Boards. The Board of Supervisors was reconstructed through Democratic suggestions, under a law which gave six members to each of the two political parties, and in a corresponding spirit of intended "fair play," the authority of Commissions was originally divided.

Time has demonstrated this action to have been a grave political error. Strictly partisan Commissions in the beginning might have been unpopular, but they would, at least, have been responsible. Non-partisan Boards were responsible to no one. The bars between Democracy and Republicanism were abruptly let down, and dishonest men in both party organizations began to coalesce and conspire for common profit. Influential Republicans speedily became participants of Democratic jobbery and its proceeds, and, in due time, made their way into Democratic "Rings." Hence the Sachems of Tammany were soon found mingling in social clubs with Republican leaders, and it was not long before the underlings of these fraternizing chiefs had learned to imitate, in ward and district bargains, the corruptions initiated by their superiors through joint official schemes and plundering contracts. So, by degrees, from non-partisan Commissions, from irresponsible Boards of Supervisors, from New Court-house Rings, from jobbers in market-building and street-opening, grew into strength those combinations and intrigues of dishonest Republicans with dishonest Democrats, which have been active causes of party demoralization. Year by year the evil has grown, until New-York politics are scandalized by the spectacle of successive Legislatures bought and sold, Judges bribed or otherwise improperly influenced, party leaders subsidized by their political opponents, municipal reformers purchased outright with lucrative offices, the "Citizens' Association" itself reduced to be a mere purveyor for the Tammany Ring, and that Ring dominant in State and City.

From this state of things the Republican Party has suffered grievously, and up to the last election it was almost hopeless of relief. Of the Republican General Committee of 1870, no less than forty delegates were recipients of Tammany money in salaries as office-holders under the Democratic City and County Governments; and the zeal with which they were expected to do the bidding of their Tammany employers was measured in the late election by the activity and pertinacity with which they opposed all efforts to reform and reorganize the party. For this reason it is now properly urged that Tammany office-holders shall not be placed in positions where they may, by any possibility, work harm to Republican interests. The honest members of the Republican organization in the City, who cast 35,000 votes for their State ticket, and who have no object in view but the rescue of our State from Democratic election frauds and violence, demand that their Republican associations and conventions shall be protected hereafter against the abuses of primary elections. They demand that Republican councils shall be secured from Democratic scheming, and that Republican candidates shall be honestly nominated and faithfully supported on Republican issues only, and elected, if possible, by a pure ballot and a fair return.

Concerning any question of so-called "regularity" affecting this or that County Convention or General Committee, the State Committee, if they be wise, will take no heed. With any supposititious attitude of either United States Senator, they will have as little to do. The matter before them involves more than "regularity;" it affects the integrity and efficiency of Republicanism in New-York City, and relatively in the State. This putrid cancer of Tammany influence must be cut from the Republican organization, or it will eat out the strength thereof before another Presidential canvass. Let the State Committee direct such a reconstruction of the local associations as will make them elements of Republican strength, instead of auxiliaries to Tammany Hall. Let their rolls, which now carry majorities of Democratic names, or of "bogus" names on which Democrats vote at Republican "primaries," be purged of such spurious membership. Let the General Committee be no longer controlled by Tammany delegates, and nominating Conventions be no longer "packed" in the interest of Democratic aspirants for office. Let Republican hucksterers who provide convenient inspectors for appointment by Mayor HALL, be left henceforth to sell themselves only, and not their party.

As for threatened divisions, there need be no apprehension on that score. The defection of the Republicans who are owned by Tammany will be no loss to us; they had better oppose openly than betray in secret. The Republicans whom Tammany cannot buy will not be found alien to a sound party organization.

The Confidence of Paris.

"Paris is animated with but one sentiment, that of the common defense;" "provisions in the city will last for three months." Such is the language of the latest telegrams, and if evidence were wanting that it expresses the real spirit of Paris, we should find it in details furnished by the mail files of the 6th inst. Take, as an example, the remarks made by M. DE FONVIELLE, editor of the *Liberté*, who had escaped from Paris in a balloon, and who, having first landed in Belgium, had interrupted his journey to Tours by way of London, in order to give a lecture in the latter city on the state of affairs in France. This gentleman avers that the cry in Paris is still "No surrender," adding, in regard to the supply of food, that the inhabitants have 640,000 horses to eat, and that, while little children might die from lack of proper nourishment, the adults of the city were a long way from starvation. Convinced as we are of the hopelessness of the defense of Paris, we must nevertheless concede that the Parisians evidently mean what they say, and are firmly resolved to resist the invaders to the end; that is to say, till famine and slaughter make it no longer possible.

It is altogether idle to discuss the right and wrong of this desperate and hopeless resistance. On the one side the Prussians have besieged Paris, for no other obvious reason, than to complete the humiliation of France by dictating terms of peace from her capital, and to complete a series of unexampled military successes by an achievement which, for magnitude at least, has no parallel in history. On the other, the inhabitants of Paris are impelled to resist to the last by a desire to restore the traditional military prestige of their country, which, during the past few months, has been sorely tarnished, and also by a vague and exaggerated expectation that the continuance of the siege will somehow be the signal for beginning, as M. DE FONVIELLE puts it, "to sweep the enemy from their land as with a broom." Posterity can best divide the blame between the combatants who maintain a struggle that is a monstrous offense against humanity and civilization. Meanwhile, it chiefly concerns us to know that both France and Prussia profess and believe themselves to be actuated by the highest motives of patriotism and self-preservation. What the foremost military authorities on either side think of the matter, we have, in spite of the industry of inventive correspondents, little means of judging. The Prussian Generals have imperiled all the glory of the campaign in this last and greatest enterprise. They may have calculated on an earlier success; but they have gone too far to recede, and, cost what it may either in blood or treasure, they are pledged to accomplish their object. Gen. TROCHU intends, says the London *Standard*, authoritatively, "not to attempt to try and suddenly break through the Prussian cordon, but to gradually stretch it, like an india-rubber band, till it breaks away from sheer tension, and to hammer away, as GRANT did at the Confederates, with the view of wearing down the Prussian hordes." Gen. TROCHU has done marvelous things already, in making an army out of a mob, but it may fairly be believed, without any reflection upon his talents, that he has here attempted a task whose magnitude will exceed the resources at his disposal. Possibilities aside, we have to keep in view the evident determination both of invaded and invaders, and taking account of both we cannot expect a very favorable reception in France to the recommendation credited to the forthcoming Congress, that Paris should unconditionally surrender, and the people everywhere submit.

The Enemy of the Family.

There are very few people who will not spend a little more money than usual this week, and the custom is one worthy of all encouragement. At this time of year it would be very hard if everybody grew penurious, and refused to invest in any of the attractive wares which our storekeepers are now spreading before us in such profusion. Homes are rendered happier by a little timely liberality, and there are none so young, and very few so old, as to be incapable of feeling a gentle thrill of pleasure under the surprise of a welcome present. The soothing influence of an unexpected gift is probably one of the last things to which the human mind becomes insensible. But this kind of pleasure is not the only good accomplished by "Christmas shopping." It helps trade, and provides employment for thousands who otherwise would find themselves out of work in midwinter. At this moment there are very few mechanics, of known skill, who have not more work to do, between this and the end of the year, than they can possibly execute. Try to get a book bound, for instance, or any choice article made, and the answer will be, "you must let it stand over till after the Holidays." The custom, therefore, of making presents at Christmas, is a beneficial one for the community at large. It is to be hoped that all our readers will be either giving or receiving presents in the course of the next few days, and the man must be a sour curmudgeon who buttons up his pockets and declares that Christmas is "nothing to him."

There is one kind of "shopping," however, which is not carried on under fair conditions at present, and which urgently calls for reform. The rich do not suffer from it so much as the poor, but everybody suffers in proportion to his means and expenditure. Housekeepers feel it every day. They know very well that they are obliged to pay more than the fair value of the article they need. When they complain to their storekeeper, he tells them very positively that it is not his fault, and that he is only charging a fair profit—and if he is one of the smaller class of dealers he very likely speaks the truth. The evil to which we refer is caused by the agency of "middle-men" in the domestic market. They buy up the chief articles of consumption before the retail dealers or the public can get at them, and then run up the prices of their commodities to almost any standard they choose. It has been stated recently that a well-known restaurant keeper down town finds it cheaper to import cauliflowers from England, and to pay the duty on them, than to purchase them in the home market. This seems preposterous, but we believe it is a fact. At this moment there are large quantities of venison kept stored in lofts by a certain middle-man. He manages to buy up nearly all that comes into the market, and then sets his own price upon it. Hundreds of baskets of apples are thrown into the river every year, simply because the middlemen who buy them up prefer to destroy them rather than sell below a certain price. They cost, say, two and a quarter dollars a basket. The middle-man charges five or six dollars a basket, and throws away all that he cannot sell. Even with this deduction from his profit, he makes a good deal more than he would by selling the apples at a fair and reasonable price.

This sort of business is carried on to an extent which would astonish most housekeepers. The growers of vegetables or fruits in rural districts find it to their advantage to sell to the agents who will give them a good price for their commodities all the year round, and who never refuse to be their customers. Last Summer a farmer did resolve to come into the market and sell his goods on his own account. But he found the experiment troublesome, and one man could not fight against such a system as has now been established. We are inclined to think, however, that if commodious markets were erected, housekeepers would make a practice of dealing at first hand in them more than they generally do, and then the farmers would find it pay better to sell at their own stands. This, however, would only be a partial remedy, since the small retail dealers now carrying on business under difficulties, would not be relieved. There are many dealers who charge absurd prices for what they have to sell—and they are generally either middlemen themselves, or in close business relationship with them. The prices of most kinds of game, of meat, of fish, of vegetables ought to be much lower than they are. The poor feel the burden very heavily—many of them will find it very hard this year to provide a Christmas dinner. We are not so sanguine as to suppose that this consideration will induce our friends, the middle-men, to lower their charges.

Why Not Reduce Taxation?

The people ask for relief from the excessive burden of taxation, and Senator SHERMAN mocks them with a bill to correct some mistakes in the duties on sugar. That is all the help he proposes to furnish. The Senate, it is plain, will be required to choose between the recommendations of its Finance Committee and the demand of the country. The Committee have already declared that the income tax must be continued, and Mr. SHERMAN evidently intends to keep all other taxes in force, at least another year.

The House does not promise to do much better, if the vote yesterday may be accepted as a criterion. A proposition to bring the previous question to bear in support of a resolution instructing the Ways and Means Committee to report a bill abolishing the income tax, was rejected by 71 to 64. The majority is not large, and may be more than reversed on a full vote affecting the merits of the tax itself; but, meanwhile, the impression produced is not favorable. It indicates indifference on a subject which should call forth the liveliest interest. It causes delay in a session which, at the best, is short enough for the work that must be crammed into it. The members may prefer to play at legislation, but their constituents look for work, and the most acceptable work would be the reduction of the burdens borne by the people.

The time yet before Congress may be too brief for a careful revision of the tariff. That task, necessary as it is, will, we suppose, be deferred to the next session. The next Congress may reap glory by atoning for the shortcomings of the present one. But there are certain taxes which might be dealt with separately, without prejudicing future inquiries in regard to the tariff, and without entailing the slightest embarrassment on the Treasury. The income tax is one. The duties on coal, salt and lumber, are others. The Treasury can dispense with all of them, and still retain a surplus much in excess of that which is necessary. There will be nothing like rigid economy, or the full relief which the people are entitled to expect, until a stop is put to the practice of allowing large amounts to accumulate in the hands of the Secretary.

The available surplus in the current fiscal year will be large enough to admit of the repeal of the income tax, and the abolition of the customs duties we have mentioned, after making the most liberal allowance for the wants of the Government. This excess of income will exist if the regular estimates be realized. In truth, however, the constant tendency is to an increase of revenue from existing sources, partly because of greater efficiency in the revenue service, and partly because of the inevitable growth of the country. Thus, as a Washington dispatch has assured us, the increased productiveness of the Revenue laws, as they now are, will amount to at least fifteen millions in the current year over the amount received last year. This addition to income, the product of the present system, would enable Congress to abolish the income tax without further delay, and at the same time leave the Treasury possessed of a surplus ranging from fifty millions upward. With this fact before them, how can the members who yesterday voted to perpetuate the income tax reconcile their action with the just requirements of those who elected them? If the Secretary of the Treasury pleaded poverty, they might be excused. If the country were overflowing with prosperity the matter would be of less moment. But the trading and industrial classes call loudly for such help as Congress alone can afford, and the condition of the Treasury renders that help easy and safe of enjoyment. We cannot discover wisdom or justice in the present policy of either House.

New Infernal Machines.

The French, in their extremity, are devising engines of destruction unheard of before. Gen. DUCROT, when he came out of Paris the other day, brought with him what may be called the modern type of the ancient scythe-bearing war-chariot. This machine is nothing less than an armor-plated locomotive, equipped with two powerful *mitrailleurs*, and originally built for the railway bridge at Point du Jour. It is said to have been used with effect, and brought back safely within the walls. Besides this, we are told, four new death-dealing implements have been invented in France during the war. These are, (1,) the Marekderberg *mitrailleur*, which fires 250 balls a minute; (2,) the Montigny, throwing 480; (3,) the Durant steam *mitrailleur*, which discharges no fewer than 4,500 in the same time; and (4,) the "Foucheuse," or Mower, which is alleged to work without noise, smoke or fire; to have a range of five hundred yards, and to cost only 35 francs, with all needful ammunition, for firing three hundred projectiles. There are, moreover, several new shells, including the Gaudin, the Menestrol, and others, which suffocate as well as mangle; and, to crown all, a frightful kind of rocket, which, with a range of four miles, is said to produce results so shocking that the Commission appointed to experiment with it, "hesitate to recommend such a terrible weapon, for fear of placing France without the ban of civilized nations." On a trial, described by late journals, a rocket of this sort was discharged against a large iron tank filled with water, when a violent detonation filled the air, the tank and its supports were thrown skywards, and descended broken into small fragments, and even the water itself "boiled over and ran along the ground in a sheet of fire."

Making reasonable allowance for exaggerations, and for the unforeseen difficulties that commonly attend the use of new and intricate weapons, it is probable that the French in Paris are prepared to inflict desperate injury upon their enemies. Starvation, of course, checkmates all these devices; but anything like an assault would doubtless be attended by terrible slaughter to the attacking party. Several important edifices, far within the fortifications, are not only iron-clad, like the Arc de Triomphe, but provided with vast supplies of projectiles, from those of the *mitrailleurs* to hand grenades, and also with Greek fire, which is described —possibly with some touch of romance—as being endowed with baneful properties heretofore unknown. For offensive purposes in the field, experience shows that novel instruments of death almost invariably fall short of expectation. This proved true even of the *mitrailleurs*, which had been so repeatedly tested beforehand, and from which so much was consequently anticipated. But when such machines are used for defense merely, and especially when they remain stationary, they promise to be much more effectual. It is comforting to reflect that the vast store of deadly appliances accumulated for the defense of Paris is more likely to be available for discouraging a direct attack than to be used in a hand to hand encounter. Famine is an awful alternative, but the dread rather than the reality of this will, probably, if the city is to be captured at all, bring about its surrender; and, whatever the consequences of such a calamity may be, they must certainly prove less shocking than those which would ensue from an attempt to take Paris by storm.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Tammany Republicans who, a few evenings since, held primary meetings and elected a General Committee by Democratic votes, have nominated HORACE GREELEY as President of their Committee for the ensuing year. By this nomination they hope to blind the eyes of the State Committee, which meets in this City today, to consult about a reorganization of the Republican Party here. This is not the first time that Mr. GREELEY'S name has been used by his enemies and the enemies of the Republican Party, to cover up their treasonable designs. It is not at all probable that Mr. GREELEY, who initiated the crusade against "Tammany Republicans" at the caucus of the leading Republicans of the State, held in Saratoga, last Summer, and singled out the name of "Hank" SMITH to give point to his speech, will now act as President of a General Committee of which this same "Hank" SMITH is the leading spirit.

Yesterday, one of the Democratic Representatives of Kentucky tried to do an injury to the South, under the pretense of claiming for it general amnesty. If an amnesty resolution were fairly presented, it would probably command a large vote. Mr. JONES, however, made amnesty a pretext for parading his devotion to the fundamental principle of the rebellion. He burdened his resolution with a preamble, affirming that "the right of secession was from the beginning debatable," and that "certain States seceded and set up a Government of their own in accordance with their honest convictions as to reserved rights," and so forth. Of course the resolution was voted down almost unanimously. JONES could have expected nothing else. But the matter does not end there. The chance of securing amnesty is lessened. And its enemies will point to JONES' preamble as evidence of intractable disloyalty on the part of its Southern advocates.

Since a paragraph appeared in this column in reference to overheated stores, several letters have been sent to us by ladies, concurring in the justice of our remarks, and complaining especially of A. T. STEWART'S beautiful and commodious store. Our correspondents would have done better to write to Mr. STEWART himself, for we believe he is in the habit of giving proper attention to the wishes of his customers. Certain it is that the heat in his store is very oppressive, and that ladies of delicate constitutions are often attacked with vertigo or faintness soon after entering it from the street. The air is foul and injurious, and with the large number of people always present in the building, the heater could probably be dispensed with altogether, except on very severe days—of which we have had very few this season. The heater is the great ally of the doctor at this time of year, and chiefly because it is not used with any moderation or judgment. The atmosphere in some stores is like the blast of a furnace. We hope Mr. STEWART will yet show his brother store-keepers how the apparatus ought to be managed.

Senator ANTHONY does well when he contrives any means of reducing the monstrous expenditure connected with the publication of the Patent Office reports. An outlay of $235,000 in a single year for this publication admits of no defense. The net earnings of the Patent Office in 1868 were but fifty-three thousand dollars—less than a quarter of the cost of a work which finds its way to the second-hand book-shops almost as soon as it is issued. The reformer who would eclipse the Rhode Island Senator is he who can discover a process that shall make the Patent Office self-sustaining. The service it performs is not worth the cost of its reports. Why not arrange for their publication on a business basis,—the amount realized from their sale being made equal to the expense of engraving and printing?

The bill yesterday referred by the House to the Committee on Public Lands, at the instance of Mr. VOORHEES, seems to open the door to a new class of speculators. It exempts disabled pensioners from the requirement of the Homestead law making personal settlement necessary. How is this to be done except by invalidating the essential principle of the Homestead act, which rests entirely upon the idea of actual settlement? It is desirable, as far as possible, to promote the interests of those who have earned the gratitude of the Republic, but it is not wise to make consideration for disabled pensioners a pretext for breaking down the only guarantee the law affords against a revival of the abuses incident to the land-warrant system.

Spain has got a King, but not a financial surplus. Three hundred and twenty-three millions of reals, some sixteen millions of dollars in gold, on the wrong side of the year's account, is not a very encouraging state of things to begin monarchy with. Señor MORET must needs be a very capable financier, and be very energetically backed by a strong executive, to root out the inveterate corruption of Spanish official management sufficiently to save the two millions and a half of dollars which he proposes doing in the forthcoming year. Unpaid creditors of Spain all over the world will rejoice to hear that the new twelve per cent. internal loan is to be positively the last of the ill-starred line to which it belongs. If this be really the case, it may in the course of a year or two be possible for arithmetical ingenuity to discover the total amount of Spanish indebtedness.

The election of an Emperor of Germany used to be a matter in which clique and cabal and personal rivalry bore a very large part. Before the title fell into desuetude altogether, it came to be a sort of honorary appendage to the titles of the House of Austria. Now that it has been revived, the HAPSBURGS have no voice in its bestowal, and from every Prince, Potentate and free city from the Inn to the Elbe, there is a universal and ungrudging assent to the nomination of FREDERICK WILLIAM I. as the Emperor of a new and united Germany. The elevation is one whose justice nobody will dispute, and it only needs that the first official act of the Emperor elect should be one of forbearance and mercy to a prostrate nation to make the satisfaction of the civilized world complete.

In his Cooper Institute speech, Mayor HALL declared that "the payment of the interest on deposits by the City Chamberlain before long will equal a million of dollars." But how long, Mr. Mayor? Assuming that the Chamberlain's actual income from unauthorized loans and investments of the public money amounts to $50,000 per month, it is easy to see that for a year it would amount to $600,000. But the amounts accounted for and paid over monthly are only some $10,000 or $11,000, at which rate the Mayor's million will not be reached during his lifetime. The amended City Charter gives the Mayor power to call for full reports from all City officials, and it is made their duty "always when required by the Mayor to furnish to him such information as he may demand within such time as he may direct." There are many people who would be glad to have the Mayor call on the Chamberlain for a full report of the uses made by him, from time to time, of the public money, and the gross amount of income derived therefrom. Will his Honor gratify them?

OBITUARY.

Commodore Gardner, United States Navy.

Commodore WM. H. GARDNER, another of the veterans of our navy, died suddenly at Philadelphia on Sunday afternoon last, of heart disease. He was a native of Maryland, and was born in the year 1800. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1814, and has ever since been in the service, passing through the various inferior grades, and winning his promotion by his faithful and gallant conduct as an officer. His Lieutenant's commission bears date January 13, 1825. In 1841 he received the appointment of Commander. He was at one time at the Brazilian Station and subsequently had charge of the receiving ship at Norfolk. From 1850 to 1852 his vessel, the *Vandalia*, was attached to the Pacific Squadron. On the 14th of September, 1855, he attained the rank of Captain, which was then the highest in our navy. In 1859 and 1860 he commanded the steam frigate *Colorado* on the Home Station, and in 1861 had charge of the Navy-yard at Mare Island, Cal. On the 16th of July, 1862, he received his commission as Commodore, and was engaged on special service. Since 1863 he had been one of the lighthouse inspectors until October last, when he was placed on the retired list. He had resided for some time in Philadelphia, where he had a large circle of friends.

The Law of Copyrights—Important Decision.

The vexed question of the rights of authors to maintain a property in their literary productions, and to protection of that property against appropriation by other parties without the authors' consent, has been recently very fully argued and adjudicated in the Superior Court, of this City, in an action by HENRY D. PALMER against ROBERT M. DE WITT, to restrain the publication of a drama called "Play." The plaintiff claimed to have purchased the manuscript of Mr. ROBERTSON, the author, and the exclusive right of performing or printing and publishing the drama in the United States. It appeared on the trial at Special Term, that previous to the plaintiff's purchasing the drama it had been frequently performed at the Prince of Wales Theatre in London, and in the presence of large audiences, with the consent of the author, but in no other manner had it been given to the public. Before its performance in this country, and while it remained in manuscript, the defendant printed the drama, with the arrangement, general stage directions, and divisions of acts and scenes, and identical in all respects with the plaintiff's manuscript, avowing that he had received the same from one or more persons, who had obtained it from its performance on the stage at such public representations while witnessing the same as spectators. The Special Term gave judgment for the defendant, from which the plaintiff appealed. The General Term has reversed the judgment.

Mr. Justice MONELL, who delivered the opinion of the Court, said that whatever may have been the conflict of judicial opinion upon the effect of copyright laws upon the common-law rights of authors, it has never been disputed that, by the common law, an author has, until publication, a property in his literary work capable of being held and transmitted, and in the exclusive possession and enjoyment of which he and his assignees will be protected. There can be no fixed rule determining when an author has surrendered his literary property. Printing his composition, and giving it public circulation, would fix the period of surrender in such a case; but one reading of a manuscript lecture, or one performance of a manuscript play, would not; and if one does not, what greater number, can it be said, will? The value, to the author, of a lecture or of a play, who derives emoluments from its delivery or representation before public audiences, is not limited to one performance. It may extend to any greater number, and the hundredth performance may bring more ample returns than the first. So that it may fairly be assumed that it is not intended in any case to surrender property in a literary composition, so long as the author of it retains it in manuscript, and uses it before the public for his private pecuniary benefit. As far as this case depends upon an actual or constructive publication of the play by the plaintiff or his assignees, the clear weight of authority is, that public representation is not publication, and does not entitle any person, without the author's consent, to procure it in any way for purposes of publication, except, perhaps, when it is procured by means of the memory alone. It seems to me that any surreptitious procuring of the literary property of another, no matter how obtained, if it was unauthorized and without the knowledge or consent of the owner, and obtained before publication by him, is an invasion of his proprietary rights, if the property so obtained is made use of to his injury. If carrying away in the memory of a spectator, or otherwise surreptitiously obtaining the contents of a play, is without the consent of, or unauthorized by, the owner, and therefore an infringement of his property in the play, the act is not excused by the omission of the owner to notify the audience that they will not be allowed, or are forbidden to carry it away in that manner. My conclusions upon the whole case are, that there was no such publication by the plaintiff or by his assignor of the play in question as to deprive the plaintiff of his common-law right of property in it. That public representations of the play were not a publication of the play, so as to take away such common-law right. That there is no presumption in favor of the lawfulness of the manner in which the defendant obtained the play. That the burden is upon him to show that it came into his possession in a lawful manner; and that, having failed to show the lawfulness of his possession, he should be deprived of it. I am therefore of the opinion that the plaintiff is entitled to a judgment restraining the defendant from further printing or publishing the play, and requiring him to deliver up to be destroyed such as are now in print, and that therefore the judgment appealed from should be reversed.

Statistics of the Gold Exchange Bank.

The following statistics of the business of this bank, which acts as a clearing-house for all the operations of the Gold Exchange, will prove interesting. During the years 1867, 1868, 1869 and 1870, there were cleared at this bank an aggregate of $75,910,193,282,—several times more than the national debt. The smallest amount cleared in one year was that of the year just closed, $17,600,930,550. The largest amount was in 1868, when $19,941,574,960 were cleared, which was only $40,704,280 more than in 1869. The clearances of this year would have exceeded those of 1868, but for the fact that the business of the bank was temporarily terminated by the Gold panic and for nearly two months the clearances were suspended. The aggregate amount of gold balances during the four years above-named was $2,015,286,511 20, and the aggregate currency balances were $2,836,396,258 23. The officers of the bank are: JACOB RUSSELL, President; R. L. EDWARDS, Vice-President; H. C. ROGERS, Cashier, and W. S. MATHEWS, Assistant Cashier.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE......WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

PETITION FROM THE CLERKS.

Mr. POMEROY, of Kansas, presented a petition from the Department clerks protesting against the bill to create a Department Relief Fund. Laid on the table.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

New bills were introduced and referred, as follows:

By Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa—To incorporate the Free University in the District of Columbia. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WILLEY, of West Virginia—For the relief of purchasers of lots and houses sold by virtue of a sale of water privileges, &c., belonging to the United States, at or near Harper's Ferry. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NYE, of Nevada—To enable the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company to mortgage its road, and for other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

By Mr. NYE, of Nevada—To enable the people of Colorado to form a constitution and State Government for the admission of said State into the Union on equal footing with the original States. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. RICE, of Arkansas—To incorporate the Red River Raft Company. [Mr. RICE explained that the bill was to authorize a removal of the raft in the Red River by private enterprise, without Government aid, the parties to be subsequently reimbursed for their outlay by means of a system of tolls provided for in the bill. The importance of the bill to the Red River section, as intended to furnish an outlet to a productive and well-settled country lying along six hundred miles of navigable water above the raft, was of great magnitude, and he asked for it the prompt attention of the Committee of Commerce, to which Committee the bill was referred.]

By Mr. STEWART, of Nevada—A joint resolution relative to freights on the Pacific Railroad. [It provides that, in order to secure the more speedy repayment of interest on United States bonds issued to construct the Union Pacific Railroad, all troops, supplies and public stores required for the Pacific coast States and Territories shall be sent by way of the Union Pacific Railroad, at rates not exceeding those paid by private parties.] Referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroad.

HOUSE BILLS CONSIDERED.

The House bill, amendatory of the act of last session, to reduce internal taxes, was briefly considered, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio who explained that it was designed to remove the ambiguity in the former act in the classification of the duties on sugar, by striking out the words "raw or Muscovado." The bill was laid over until to-morrow in consequence of a statement by Mr. VICKERS, based upon an objection in a letter received by him from a large sugar-dealer in Baltimore.

The House joint resolution to correct an error in the enrollment of the law in relation to grand and petit jurors, referring to the mode of drawing in Pennsylvania, was passed.

BILLS REPORTED FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Committee on Commerce, reported with an amendment a bill ceding to the State of New-York the Oyster Islands in the Harbor of New-York.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported with amendments the bill revising the laws relative to the mints, Assay Office and coinage of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably a bill to authorize the Jersey Shore National Bank of Pennsylvania to change its location. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

The resolution of Mr. SCHURZ, of Missouri, looking to amnesty, was referred to the Committee on Disabilities, but Mr. MORTON subsequently stated that several Senators proposed to discuss the question, and entered a motion to reconsider its reference.

Mr. STEWART's resolution calling for information relative to the cost of the Western mail transportation, Indian service, &c., was adopted.

OCEAN TELEGRAPH LEGISLATION.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, made an ineffectual effort to get up his resolution for a joint committee to take charge of all the ocean telegraph legislation.

Messrs. CONKLING, of New-York, and SUMNER, of Massachusetts, objected to the latter upon the ground that the pending legislation of the character referred to, would have to lose its position on the calendar to be referred to the Committee if appointed. They suggested that the existence of the Committee should date from the beginning of the next session.

Mr. WILLIAMS spoke of the necessity of his resolution as a rule for the guidance of the legislation, amid the many conflicting propositions which had been made. In one case twenty propositions were now pending in regard to a single line. Some of the subsidies applied for bonds and others for lands. By a joint committee all interests and sections could be heard. He gave notice he would to-morrow renew his effort to take up a resolution.

PRINTING THE PATENT OFFICE REPORTS.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, from the Committee on Printing, reported the resolution relating to the printing of the Patent Office report, which was taken up and discussed several hours.

Alluding to the marvelous growth of the Patent Office, Mr. ANTHONY said that last year there were thirty thousand applications for patents; while a few years ago the report did not exceed two hundred pages, it now filled three bulky volumes, increasing the cost to $235,000 annually, most of which was for plates. The plan now proposed was to print a condensed weekly report and to send a hundred copies to the capital of each State and to the clerks' office for each judicial district. Provision is also made to enable every public library to possess itself of the books simply upon payment of the cost of binding.

The proposed change was advocated by Messrs. WILLEY, of West Virginia; SHERMAN, of Ohio; CONKLING, of New-York, and CASSERLY, of California, upon economical grounds, and as furnishing to inventors promptly the most expeditious means of availing themselves of information concerning patents. On the other hand, Messrs. CRAGIN, of New-Hampshire, and WILLIAMS, of Oregon, opposed the abolition of the present system, and spoke of the great value of full Patent Office reports.

Mr. CASSERLY, of California, a member of the Committee on Printing, in advocacy of the change, stated that the net earnings of the Patent Office for 1868, were $53,000, which amount was not one-fourth of the expense of printing the reports, and that the estimate for 1869 was $100,000. He urged the gratuitous distribution of engravings, &c., to all mechanics' institutes throughout the country. He submitted an amendment to that effect, which was not agreed to.

The bill finally passed.

PRIVATE WAR CLAIMS.

At 3¼ o'clock the Senate resumed consideration of the question of Government liability for individual losses in consequence of the appropriation of private property to public use during the war, as presented by the bill to compensate J. MILTON BEST, of Paducah, Ky., for the destruction of his dwelling. This discussion demonstrated that this claim was to be disposed of as a test case. The claim was that he was a good Union man, living in a State in insurrection, and that the property was destroyed during a rebel attack upon the town of Paducah in 1864. In favor of the bill it was argued that the premises were destroyed by order of the Union commander, representing the Government, to prevent their use by the enemy, and as a means of assisting the range of the guns of the Union fort. On the other hand, it was contended that, while the destruction might have been a benefit to the Union forces, it did not constitute such a use of private property as was contemplated in the Constitution; that it was itself an actual part of the battle, for which the Government could make no indemnity.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, held that the claim was equivalent to a demand that Government shall insure its citizens against loss by earthquakes, thunderbolts, or any other natural phenomena by which property was destroyed.

Messrs. BAYARD, of Delaware, HOWE, of Wisconsin, DAVIS, of Kentucky, and PRATT, of Indiana, spoke in advocacy of the measure, and Messrs. CHANDLER, of Michigan, HOWARD, of Michigan, and SHERMAN, of Ohio, in opposition.

Pending a motion to postpone, the Senate, at 4 o'clock, went into Executive Session and soon afterward adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. HALE, of Maine—In reference to the establishment of a naval station at Desert, Me.

By Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont—Regulating compensation in contested election cases. Also, for an examination and survey of Otter Creek River, Vermont.

By Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—To incorporate the Southern Express Company. Also, relating to testimony in United States Courts. Also, amending the Bankrupt act.

By Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island—To prevent and punish bribery and corrupt practices in the election of members of Congress.

By Mr. STARKWEATHER, of Connecticut—Relating to the improvement of the Thames River, Conn.; also, granting cannon for a monument to Gen. NATHANIEL LYON at Eastport, Conn.

By Mr. CHURCHILL, of New-York—To amend the act of the 31st of May, 1870, to enforce the rights of United States citizens in the several States.

By Mr. SCHUMAKER, of New-York—To repeal the act creating the Eastern Judicial District of New-York.

By Mr. TANNER, of New-York—To continue in use in the postal service the instrument for post-marking, and the more effectual cancellation of postage-stamps.

By Mr. HILL, of New-Jersey—Authorizing the Postmaster-General to issue one cent correspondence or postal cards.

By Mr. MERCUR, of Pennsylvania—Granting condemned cannon for a soldiers' monument at Tuscarora, Penn.

By Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania—To amend the act for the removal of cause in certain cases from the State Courts.

By Mr. PACKARD, of Pennsylvania—To place tea and coffee on the free list, and to increase the duties on pig and scrap-iron.

By Mr. MCKENZIE, of Virginia—For the appointment of a Commission on the claims of loyal citizens for damages during the rebellion.

By Mr. HARRIS, of Mississippi—To aid the establishing and endowing of the American Printing-house for the blind, and of the American University for the Blind.

By Mr. UPSON, of Ohio—Relative to furnishing safes for the Collectors of Internal Revenue.

By Mr. COBURN, of Indiana—Providing that accounts or claims which have been adjusted by the proper officer of the Treasury shall not be reopened except by law, and limiting the time for the presentation of claims and accounts.

By Mr. COOK, of Illinois—Granting four condemned cannon for the Soldiers' Monument Association of La Salle County, Ill.

By Mr. ASPER, of Missouri—To authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River, at St. Joseph, Mo.

By Mr. BURDETT, of Missouri—To increase the efficiency of the Hydrographic Office.

By Messrs. BEAMAN and FERRY, of Michigan—Joint resolutions of the Michigan Legislature asking aid for the geological survey of that State.

By Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin—To change the time for holding United States Courts in La Crosse, Wis.

By Mr. AXTELL, of California—To charter the California and Arizona Railroad; also, making the notes of gold-note banks receivable for customs.

By Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas—For the further relief of the officers of the Fourth and Fifth Indian Regiments.

By Mr. SPINK, of Dakota—For biennial sessions of the Dakota Legislature; also, to amend the act of the 14th of July, 1870, extending the Pre-emption laws to Colorado.

Mr. STRONG, of Connecticut—A bill for the improvement of the Connecticut River. Referred.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, introduced a bill to amend the Soldiers' Homestead act. It authorizes the soldiers of the war of 1812, and of the Mexican war, to enter under the Homestead law, 160 acres of the alternate reserved sections along the railroads which have received land grants, thus giving them the same rights to homesteads as United States soldiers in the war of the rebellion. The bill was passed.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts—Relative to the Centre Market of Washington. Adopted.

By Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island—Instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the charge of bribery and corruption at the last Congressional election in the Eastern District of Rhode Island, with power to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

By Mr. KELLOGG, of Connecticut—Instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of the immediate repeal of the income tax. The House refused to second the previous question—64 to 71—and, debate arising, the resolution went over till Monday, Jan. 9.

By Mr. CREBS, of Illinois—Calling for information in regard to the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund. Rejected—61 to 117.

By Mr. VOORHEES, of Indiana—Instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report at the present session a bill exempting disabled pensioners from the requirements of the Homestead law, which makes personal settlement necessary. Adopted.

Mr. POTTER asked leave to offer a resolution looking to the reduction of the duty on Bessemer steel rails, but objection was made.

SECESSION AND AMNESTY.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, offered a preamble and resolution, reciting that the Government of the United States was established as a confederacy of coequal States; that the question of the right of secession was from the beginning debatable; that the right of revolution was admitted, and was affirmed in the Declaration of Independence; that certain States had seceded and set up a Government of their own, in accordance with honest convictions as to their reserved rights; that a great civil war ensued, and the experiment made and settled by arms; that since then the people of the Southern States had conformed to all the requirements of the Government, and had been fully reconstructed; and declaring that it was the duty of the Government and Congress to grant free, unqualified and perfect pardon and amnesty to all political offenders in the late war.

The resolution was rejected—yeas 14, nays 142.

Among the Democrats voting in the negative were Messrs. BARNUM, of Connecticut; COX, of New-York; CREBS, of Illinois; HOLMAN, of Indiana; MORRISSEY, of New-York; MUNGEN, of Ohio; SCHUMAKER, of New-York, and SLOCUM, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. COX asked unanimous consent to offer the same resolution without the preamble.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, objected.

Mr. COX remarked that many gentlemen on the Democratic side had requested him to say that they would have voted for the resolution, but did not desire it to be embarrassed with the preamble, while others voted for the resolution in spite of the preamble.

SPECIAL INDIAN APPROPRIATION.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a special bill appropriating $30,000 to enable the President to collect the Apache Indian tribes of Arizona and New-Mexico on reservations, to provide subsistence for them, and to promote peace and civilization among them. Passed.

POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Post-office Appropriation bill, and it was made the special order for to-morrow. The bill appropriates $26,161,698, the principal items being as follows: For inland mail transportation, $12,000,329; for mail messengers $506,214; for route agents, $786,569; for mail-route messengers, $59,404; for local agents, $49,044; for railway post-office clerks, $585,338; for foreign mail transportation, $400,000; for Postmasters, $5,100,000; for clerks in Post-offices, $2,600,000; for letter carriers, $1,500,000; for the manufacture of adhesive postage stamps, $159,000; for the manufacture of stamped envelopes, $414,200; for miscellaneous items, $733,500; for steam-ship service between Japan and China, $500,000; between the United States and Brazil, $150,000; between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands, $75,000.

PENSION APPROPRIATION.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, went into the Committee of the Whole (Mr. MCCRARY, of Iowa, in the chair) on the Pension Appropriation bill.

Mr. KELSEY, of New-York, who had reported the bill from the Committee on Appropriations, proceeded to state some facts in connection with the history and statistics of the pension system. He said the bill appropriated $30,000,000, but that he had been instructed to offer an amendment which would reduce the amount to $29,000,000; that the maximum of pensions had been reached, and that the aggregate amount would now be diminishing every year. The number of invalid pensioners from the war of the rebellion was 97,924, and of widows, 144,534. The total number of pensioners admitted to the rolls up to the 30th of June, 1870, were as follows: Invalids, 111,023; Revolutionary soldiers, 55,110; widows, 194,257; total, 360,390. The average yearly amount paid for pensions from 1791 to 1815, inclusive, was $86,000; the average from 1819 to 1831 was $1,692,300; from 1832 to 1841, $2,901,200; from 1842 to 1851, $1,654,900, and from 1852 to 1861, $1,332,300.

The bill was considered and passed.

ATTEMPT AT PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. CONNER, of Texas, made a personal explanation in reply to an editorial article in the New York *Tribune*, reflecting upon him in connection with a resolution offered by him two weeks since, for the abolition of the duty on tea, sugar and coffee. After he had spoken fifteen minutes on the general subject of revenue reform, Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, objected to any further extension of the time allowed to Mr. CONNER, saying that he regretted very much that that gentleman did not seem to understand the meaning of the term "personal explanation." He had never known so gross an abuse of the privilege of the House.

Mr. CONNER appealed for five minutes longer.

Mr. DAWES objected, saying that he did not think the country would suffer if it never knew what that personal explanation was.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION.

The House then, at 3½ o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, in the chair, on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The bill, which fills fifty-three printed pages, appropriates $18,635,480. A proviso in the bill, which repeals the law that allowed the public printer to furnish to private parties, at the cost of paper and press-work, such public documents as are printed at the Government Printing-office, gave rise to considerable discussion. Without disposing of the question the Committee rose, and the House, at 4½ o'clock, adjourned.

A Student's "Prank" at Harvard College—An Outrage that Demands Immediate Investigation.

Correspondence of the Springfield Republican.

CAMBRIDGE, Dec. 16.—One of the most dastardly outrages ever committed by students, occurred last evening at about 9¾ o'clock, in the basement of Stoughton Hall, one of the dormitories of Harvard College. It consisted in exploding a small keg of powder in the cellar immediately under rooms occupied by members of the Freshman Class. The result was the destruction of almost everything in two of the rooms, the shock having raised the floor more than a foot, tearing up a plank in each of the rooms, scattering and destroying their contents, and sending their occupants forcibly up against the ceiling. In two of the adjacent rooms, one of which was occupied by two Springfield high-school boys, not so much damage was done to furniture, but the floor was divided, and one part raised nearly a foot. Of course, the rooms were immediately filled with smoke, which, pouring up through the floor, increased the terror of the already terrified occupants. Glass was shattered, and door-sills wrenched, so that the door could not be opened, and for some time there was a great state of confusion. An alarm of fire was started, and the Fire Department were quickly on hand, but fortunately (and strangely, too,) there was no need of their services. Some idea of the power of the concussion may be gained from the fact that persons in the second story above were knocked off their feet, and pictures hanging in rooms in the third story were shaken from their nails to the floor. The strangest thing about the explosion is that nobody was hurt. Probably there is not half an hour, except in the night, when some person does not go to the cellar for coal, and if any of the students had been there at the time, they must have been killed, or very severely injured. Indeed, one of the students had a narrow escape, having been in the cellar but a few minutes before. A person passing by, outside, was knocked down by the rush of air from the cellar, and almost stunned. Of course, under the circumstances, the whole affair is charged upon the Sophomores, but nothing definite is known. A quantity of fuse was found in the cellar, which may aid in detecting the criminals. President ELIOT, this morning, at chapel, spoke of the outrage, and desired the co-operation of the students in bringing the perpetrators to justice. His speech was heartily applauded by the students, who are universal in their contempt for a person who would have the heart to commit an act so criminal and cowardly.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY CONCERT.

The musical entertainment given last evening by the pupils of the New-York Conservatory of Music, attracted to Steinway Hall an audience that filled the place in every part. The performance was, in every respect, enjoyable, and as creditable to the institution, the advantages of which it made apparent, as its warmest friends could wish. The efforts of the performers all denoted a work of careful preparation, and afforded a genuine pleasure which could not have been experienced had the labor in question been less faithfully done than it was by the Professors of the Conservatory. The piano-playing of Miss J. PALMER was especially good, the correctness of the reading being enhanced by much expression, and by a touch of unusual power. Miss J. HARD recited WEBER's "Perpetual Movement" with ease and all needed fluency, and GOTTSCHALK's "Printemps d'Amour" with an appreciation of the character of kindred compositions quite rare in a student. The singers were Miss M. Hall, Miss J. Palmer, Mrs. D. P. Ketchum, Miss H. Werner and Miss S. Hodges. Nervousness frequently prevented that attention to coloring which has a larger, because a more perceptible, influence over the execution of vocal music than of instrumental compositions, but the singing in every instance bore evidence of skilled and careful instruction. Two numbers of the programme were supplied by Prof. ISAAC B. POZNANSKI, who rendered on the violin the andante and the final movement of a "Sonate Pathétique," written by himself, and a "Caprice Americain." Prof. POZNANSKI has a pure and firm tone, and a thorough command of the graces of the art. The accompanists were Mr. F. A. GERLACH, whose connection with the Conservatory is a subject of agreeable notice, and Signor E. MARZO.

MISS TERRY'S CONCERT.

Miss TERRY's concert at Steinway Hall will take place this evening. The lady will have assistance from the artists whose names follow: Mme. DE LUSSAN, soprano; Mlle. FERNANDA TEDESCA, violinist; Mr. S. B. MILLS, pianist; Mr. HARVEY MAJOR, cornet soloist; Mr. CHARLES FRITSCH, tenor.

Miscellaneous.

THE HOLIDAY SEASON AT THE CIRCUS.

The tidings that a grand fairy spectacle is now part of the representations of the New-York Circus will surely be greeted with delight by the juveniles whose musical and dramatic worlds are within the limits of the arena. While Shakespearean resuscitations and creations of local comedies are being attempted at more pretentious establishments, Mr. LENT has once more infused animation and charm into the old story of "Cinderella," and his company—a theatrical troupe of little ones—now act the play wrought out of the tale at each of the regular performances. Sixty diminutive actors unite in the illustration of the familiar incidents, and all the well-known tricks and pageants are shown with fresh accessories and costumes. The regular programme, we must add, prefaces each rehearsal, so the entertainment is indeed one worthy the holiday season. Matinées at the New-York Circus occur twice a week, on the afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday.

A Sale of Choice Paintings.

On Wednesday and Thursday next Messrs. ALLEN B. MINER & BRO. will sell at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, a remarkably fine collection of oil paintings by distinguished European artists. Among the pictures are specimens by the following eminent artists: Eugene Verboeckhoven, Carl Becker, Couchard, David Col, The. Gerard, N. Dias, B. C. Koek Koek, J. Dansaert, H. Schlessinger, J. Porteilje, Kuwasseg, Pecrus, J. Carolus, Van Lerius, H. Von Seben, L. Robbe, David de Noter, J. Rosierse, L. DeBeul, G. Wintz, Fauvelet, C. F. De Vogel, Opdenhoff, Vander Waarden, and others. Also, a number of fine American paintings by our most celebrated artists. As the first important sale of the season, and one of rare intrinsic excellence, this should attract great attention from connoisseurs and the public. The sale will be a positive one, and will afford an unusual opportunity for the acquisition of works of real merit upon moderate terms.

Sale of Goods Remaining in Public Store To-day.

At 10 o'clock this morning, Mr JOHN H. DRAPER, auctioneer, will sell at ROBERTS' salesrooms, Nos. 97 and 99 Water-street, a large quantity of goods remaining in public store, which have been in store for the past three years, and not having been claimed are now sold to pay the duties and storage charges. The sale is made by authority of the Collector of the port, under the provisions of the law regulating the storage of merchandise.

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THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

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Bankers, Brokers and others to whom time is money, will save time and money by selecting Holiday Presents from the gallery of CHROMOS READY FRAMED, in beautiful assorted styles, at the warerooms of E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, Opposite Metropolitan Hotel. Stereoscopes, Views, Albums, Graphoscopes, Megalethoscopes.

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MARRIED.

REMINGTON—BELL.—On Thursday Dec. 15, at the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Mr. STEPHEN T. REMINGTON to Miss ELLA, daughter of John Bell, all of this City.

Providence papers please copy.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Dec. 17, 1870, JOHN ALLEN, aged 79 years, 5 months and 24 days.

The funeral services will be held at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. E. D. Conn, No. 550 Washington-av., Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

BREESE.—Dec. 17, at his residence, Mount Airy, near Philadelphia, Rear-Admiral SAMUEL LIVINGSTON BREESE, United States Navy.

The funeral will take place at St. Mark's Church, in this City, on Wednesday, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family, also officers of the army and navy, are respectfully invited to attend.

BENT.—At Port Chester, Dec. 18, THOMAS BENT, aged 37 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral from Presbyterian Church, Port Chester, at 1 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, Dec. 21. New-York and New-Haven cars leave Twenty-seventh-street Depot at 11¼ A. M.

FAITOUTE.—At Newark, N. J., suddenly on the 18th inst., of hemorrhage of the lungs, WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, aged 62 years.

His friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 37 Washington-st., on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

JONES.—On Friday morning, Dec. 16, after a long illness, at his residence, No. 263 5th-av., OLIVER H. JONES, Esq., in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, and from St. John's Church, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., at 1½ o'clock, where the remains will be deposited in the family vault. Carriages will be in attendance at Syosset on the arrival of the special train, which leaves Hunter's Point at 11½ A. M., returning in the afternoon.

Long Island papers please copy.

MAUNDER.—On Sunday, Dec. 18, 1870, JOHN MAUNDER, in the 83d year of his age.

His friends and those of his brother Peter Maunder, and brother-in-law, W. M. Thurman, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the latter, No. 470 West 22d-st., on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 1 P. M.

MILES.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday morning, Dec. 17, MARTHA M. MILES, widow of William B. Miles, aged 51 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Barclay-st., near Parsons-av., Flushing, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 11½ o'clock A. M. Carriages in waiting at the depot on arrival of the 10½ train from Hunter's Point.

NORTON.—In this City, Sunday evening, Capt. NORRIS RANDAL NORTON.

His funeral will take place from No. 60 Perry-st. at noon today. His friends are invited to attend without further notice.

NEWCOMB.—Suddenly on Friday evening, Dec. 16, H. SOPHIE, only child of the late Warren and J. L. Newcomb.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the New-York Hotel, Washington-place entrance, on Wednesday, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock.

SCHENCK.—In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 19, after a lingering illness, GEORGE R. SCHENCK.

Funeral services from the residence of his parents, No. 24 West 10th-st., on Wednesday morning, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock.

SCHMITTHENNER.—On Friday, Dec. 16, of inflammation of the lungs, JULIE ELISE, youngest child of William A. and F. P. Schmitthenner, aged 2 years and 5 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 390 Hart-st., between Stuyvesant and Lewis avs., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

SUMMERFIELD.—At Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 17, MARGARET, wife of Henry Summerfield, aged 56 years.

The funeral will take place from the First-place M. E. Church, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

PRANKARD.—On the 19th, in the 3d year of his age, GEORGE NORMAN, only son of George P. and Julia L. Prankard.

Notice of funeral in Wednesday morning's papers.

OBITUARY.

ALLEN.—Died, in the City of Brooklyn, on the 18th inst., in the 79th year of his age, Mr. JOHN ALLEN, formerly of the well-known firm of Webb & Allen, ship-builders.

Mr. Allen was born in the town of Irvin, in Scotland, and came to this country in the year 1818, where, by his unbending integrity and general uprightness of character, he established for himself a reputation that will long be remembered by a large and influential circle of friends. Remarkable for his benevolence, his loss will be deeply felt by the poor and needy, to whom he devoted a large portion of his time and substance. Mr. Allen was a half-brother of Mr. Henry Eckford, and was for a long time an honored and useful member of the Mechanics' Society of New-York.

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CHRISTMAS APPEAL FOR POOR CHILDREN.

Winter is a painful season to the poor and houseless children of the City. The CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY has under its charge many thousands, and there is among them peculiar suffering this year, from the want of clothing and shoes. Great numbers come to the Industrial Schools and Lodging-houses, barefooted, half-clad, and shivering in the Winter's cold. Hundreds suffer from want of food. Many who are homeless and wandering about the streets of the City, apply to the Central Office for a home.

The season of joy for all who have a home has come. We desire to make the Christmas Holidays happy also for those who have no home and few friends. We wish to give one cheerful day at least to the children of the poor.

For $50 we can provide three homeless children with clothing, and send them to the far West, where they will grow up to be honest men and women in a farmer's family. Who will give this Christmas present of a home? A party of these homeless children are ready to go to the West in the holidays if the means be furnished.

If our friends kindly aid, we hope to give a good Christmas Dinner to the thousands of little girls in our twenty Industrial Schools, and to the news-boys and street boys and homeless girls in our five Lodging-houses.

We desire also to distribute hundreds of pairs of shoes and warm garments among the poorest of the children.

Our objects are to teach and make better and save to society the thousands of neglected children in the streets of New-York City. Who in this season of "good will" will aid us in this work?

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East 4th-st., New-York.

Gifts of provisions and clothing may be sent to the Central Office, No. 19 East 4th-st., New-York, or will be called for if the address be forwarded.

Donations of money may be inclosed to either of the undersigned. If they are in checks or Post-office orders, they can be made payable to the order of J. E. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

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WORK OF THE YEAR.

There were during the past year in our five Lodging-houses, 12,162 different boys and girls; and 136,086 lodgings, and 150,176 meals were supplied; 2,757 were sent to good homes, mainly in the West. In the nineteen day and eight evening Industrial Schools were 7,098 children who were taught and partly fed and clothed. There have been 4,470 orphans in the Lodging-houses.

WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting of this Association will be held at the Harvard Rooms, 6th-av., south-west corner of 42d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock.

Addresses will be made by WM. R. MARTIN, on *The Situation*; WM. A. WHITBECK, *Rapid Transit*; JOHN W. PIRSSON, *Correct Principles of Assessment*; and by EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE.

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FIRST-CLASS STORE, NORTH-WEST CORNER OF CHURCH AND DUANE STS., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, if not previously disposed of at private sale:
CHURCH-STREET.—The first-class five-story basement and sub-cellar brick-front store and lot on the north-west corner of Church and Duane sts. Store is first-class, 25x100 feet, covering the entire lot. Has independent walls. Rented until Jan. 1, 1871, at $15,750 per annum. A large portion of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.
Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,880 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, LATE HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, (Established 1847.)

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 21 and 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., large and elegant collection of valuable MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, comprising the combined galleries of Messrs. A. D'HUYVETTER, OF ANTWERP, and P. A. VOGET, OF AMSTERDAM, recently received and never before exhibited, forming in its entirety one of the most artistic, varied and pleasing collections of the Belgian, Flemish and French schools ever offered at auction in this City. Also a number of fine representative pictures by favorite and esteemed American artists, their latest and best productions.

The following distinguished artists are characteristically represented, viz.:

EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN,
by a highly-finished cabinet landscape, with cattle, pronounced by connoisseurs to be the finest ever imported.

DAVID COL,
by an interior with figures, painted in a bold, free manner, full of quaint humor and sentiment.

B. C. KOEK-KOEK,
by an exquisite landscape, remarkable for its minute detail and truthfulness. Also, the latest and choicest works of

J. Van Lerius, K. Robbe, T. Gerard,
L. Wintz, David de Notre, Van Schendel,
N. Diaz, G. Pecrus, E. Plassan,
Fauvelet, M. & H. De Beul, Kuwassey, Sr.,
F. Willems, P. J. Toussaint, J. Portielje,
T. Garolus, H. Schlesinger, E. Bidan,
Schelfout, De Klerk, Carl Becker,
L. de Langue, A. Hulk, J. Vander Waarden,
F. Von Seben, W. Bilders, H. de Vos,
H. Schaeffels, Roffiaen, L. Meyer,
and others of equal European distinction.

Will be on exhibition on and after Thursday, 15th inst., free, day and evening, until sale.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.—Office and sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

IMPORTANT SALE OF GUARANTEED ORIGINAL AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS.

A CARD.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL would respectfully announce that they will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine collection of paintings, including many contributions from our first native artists; also, a number of works of the leading European painters. Every painting will be guaranteed original, and the collection will be in every way worthy of the attention of lovers of art. They will be on exhibition on WEDNESDAY, the 21st, with catalogues.

Among the artists represented at this sale are the following:

WILLIAM HART, S. J. SHAUGHNESSY,
A. F. TAIT, J. F. CROPSEY,
L. M. WILES, JULIE BEERS,
ARTHUR PARTON, JOHN POPE,
A. H. WYANT, W. HALBERTON,
W. S. MACY, NORTON BUSH,
L. LANG, H. BLAUVELT,
C. C. GRISWOLD, and others.
WM. MAGRATH,

Also,
SCENE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS. By BIERSTADT. Guaranteed.
Further particulars to-morrow.

OFFICE OF DEPOT QUARTERMASTER,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7, 1870.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMER NEWBERNE.

The United States steamer NEWBERNE, with all her gear, rigging, spars, sails, boats, cabin furniture, and other appointments, will be offered for sale at public auction at the office of the Depot Quartermaster in San Francisco, on MONDAY, the 16th day of January, 1871.

The NEWBERNE is a screw-propeller of 948 tons, O. M., of 230-horse power, 36-inch cylinder and 36-inch stroke, 200 feet in length, was built of white oak, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1862, draws about 16 feet of water when loaded, and is thoroughly well found in every particular.

In April last she received a new boiler and donkey-pump with boiler attached, and was thoroughly overhauled.

Terms cash in gold coin of the United States; 20 per cent. to be paid on the day of sale, and the balance on the delivery of the vessel.

Further particulars may be obtained of the undersigned, or at the office of Capt. WM. B. HUGHES, A. Q. M., San Francisco. C. G. SAWTELLE,
Major and Quartermaster in charge of Depot.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.
CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS AND ART GALLERIES.

SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising an elegant assortment of ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD WORKS, a fine collection of BOOKS and PAMPHLETS relating to the late PRESIDENT LINCOLN, a scarce COLLECTION OF TRIALS, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 5 o'clock, sale of a PRIVATE COLLECTION OF COLONIAL and CONTINENTAL PAPER MONEY, formed by WM. IDLER, of Philadelphia; COINS, MEDALS, CURIOSITIES, &c., &c. Catalogues ready.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 22, 23 and 24, at 7 o'clock, great sale of FINE BOOKS, STANDARD WORKS, FANCY GOODS, &c., suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE
BY
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
at 2 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, Dec. 20,
of imported English, Irish and French fowls, and American bred poultry of all varieties; as well as pigeons, ponies, rabbits and other pet animals. To be sold without reserve.

This is an opportunity seldom offered for procuring choice specimens. To be seen at the Fair of the New-York State Poultry Society, where they are now on exhibition,
NO. 596 BROADWAY,
just above the Metropolitan Hotel.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. BAXTER and HENRY HENDERSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of a certain order of the United States District Court, dated Dec. 17, 1870, I will sell at public auction the personal property of the bankrupts above-named, seized by me under a warrant in bankruptcy as follows, viz.: On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Burdett & Dennis, Auctioneers, at No. 18 Broad-st., New-York City, in the store (basement) lately occupied by said bankrupts, said property consisting of fine groceries, preserved fruits, &c., wines and liquors; also of bar, counter, shelves, partitions, and all the furniture and fixtures, &c., in said store.—Dated Dec. 17, 1870.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.—Office and Sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

CONTINUATION OF RECEIVERS' SALE OF
FINE WINES, WHISKIES, &C.,
WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.
BEING BALANCE OF STOCK OF MESSRS. BININGER & CO., AND OTHERS.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell as above at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., the balance of receivers' sale of fine wines, liquors, &c., together with a selected stock from BININGER & CO.
Samples and Catalogues ready on Tuesday.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.
—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
100 cases Smyrna Figs, pill boxes and cartons.
4,000 boxes Malaga Raisins.
80 boxes Malaga Oranges.
121 boxes Malaga Lemons.
10 barrels Currants.
70 boxes Bitter Oranges.
21 bales P. S. Almonds.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

PRIVATE GALLERY OF VERY VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c., to be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the Sales-room, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, by order of the Brooklyn Trust Company. This valuable collection contains the works of Van Dyck, Carracci, Peitro, Cartona, Franck, Cuyp, Le Brun, Tintoretto, Bloemaert, Weeninx, Marriti, Gasper Poussin, and others; also, statuary, library, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues at the sales-rooms, where the paintings are now on exhibition.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

FANCY GOODS, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of fancy goods, ladies' companion albums, money-bags, leather satchels, toy trunks, fancy boxes, dinner bags, gauntlets, buckskin gloves, gents' traveling railroad bags, rubber overcoats, &c.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

STEAM-ENGINES, PUMPS, OIL-TANKS, &c.—By order of the assignee in bankruptcy. To be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises lately occupied by the New-York Kerosene Oil Company on Newtown Creek, near Greenpoint-av., one 270-horse power engine, &c., &c. Catalogues ready at No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Terms cash.

EDWARD PETTINGER, Auctioneer.

SIXTY-FIRST SALE OF UNCLAIMED property takes place on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Central Office, No. 300 Mulberry-st., consisting of miscellaneous articles: Iron, rope, tea, men's and women's clothing, dry goods, watches, jewelry, revolvers, hardware, closets, &c., &c.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber has been appointed by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York Receiver of the estate, funds and effects of the "Continental Screw Company," of New-York, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "of the voluntary dissolution of corporations."

All persons indebted to the said Company are hereby required to render an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them, and to pay the said to the said Receiver at his office, No. 74 John-st., in the City of New-York, by the 1st day of February next; all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Company are required to deliver their respective accounts and demands to the said Receiver by the 1st day of February next, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Continental Screw Company, are required to present the same in writing and in detail to the said Receiver at his said office, No. 74 John-st., on the said 1st day of February next.
HENRY A. HOWE, Receiver.
No. 74 John-st., New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Dec. 6, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that an additional one per cent. will be added on the 15th inst. to all taxes unpaid previous to that day. On the 1st of January following interest at the rate of 12 per cent. will be added, to be calculated from the 6th day of October, 1870, to the date of payment. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to the country; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, country or City; she is an excellent cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, bone and lard; all kinds of pastry, creams, jellies; good baker; best testimonials. Call at No. 338 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING or general house-work, by a respectful and industrious girl; excellent washer and ironer; neat and obliging; city or country; highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wishes to take in ladies', gents', or family washing; fluting done on reasonable terms at her own residence, No. 337 West 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs; has the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY LADY, IN the City, a competent Protestant maid and seamstress, capable of taking care of a lady's wardrobe, and to wait on her in case of sickness. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; understands the care of an infant thoroughly; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; is a good baker; will do the plain washing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 126 East Houston-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A DRESS-MAKER WHO IS an excellent fitter, employment to go by the day in families; best of reference. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG person to do general house-work in a small family, English or American. Call at No. 47 West 48th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 151 East 32d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as child's nurse and to do chamberwork, or can wait on an invalid lady; can do all kinds of plain sewing; is willing, obliging and competent; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 166 Avenue C, between 10th and 11th sts., third story, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take charge of a baby or see to grown children, or would wait on a lady; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 162 West 35th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. [illegible] Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as child's nurse; can take full charge of a baby from its birth; has five years' good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 347 East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY respectable young married woman as wet nurse in a private family; has the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 353 9th-av., between 30th and 31st sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call for two days at No. 424 East 17th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, and is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a private family; can give best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 331 West 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, (middle aged,) a situation as children's nurse; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has good City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as a first-class waitress in a private family; would have no objection to do chamberwork; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 211 West 53d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work and plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 116 Ridge-st., second floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, a situation as child's nurse; is competent and can give the best references. Apply to No. 490 6th-av., second story.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl to do chamber-work and waiting; good reference can be given. Call at No. 357 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT NURSE, A situation as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 137 West 41st-st.; best City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person in a French family as lady's maid; can talk French and German. Address A. A., No. 1,116 3d-av., care of Mrs. Wanner.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American woman to do plain family sewing and assist in chamber-work, cooking, or any light house-work. Apply at No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 177 Norfolk-st.

COOKING BY THE DAY.—A RESPECTABLE woman, many years a cook, wishes employment by the day; understands getting up lunches, dinners and suppers; or would supply a place for a few days on moderate terms. Apply or address H. H., No. 252 3d-av., second floor.

EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, No. 4 Union-square, next to East 14th-st.—Incorporated by special act of the Legislature to furnish families, hotels, merchants, &c., with reliable and honest help.

LADIES IN NEED OF FIRST-CLASS Irish, French, English and German help can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., near 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a young married Englishman of steady habits; thoroughly understands his duties; can come highly recommended; will be disengaged in a few days. Call or address COACHMAN, private stable No. 322 West 15th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man as coachman and gardener or groom; is a good driver; understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; or would take a porter's situation; good City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as farmer, groom or any capacity where he can make himself useful; is willing to go for low wages, for the Winter; is competent and well recommended. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man of steady habits; can be well recommended; is a careful driver; can milk and do plain gardening; country preferred. Call at No. 14 East 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a respectable Protestant married man; best City reference. Call or address J. D., harness-maker's, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom, or would take care of a road team; five years in last place. Inquire of A. SMYTH, No. 399 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, a situation to do any kind of work about the house or otherwise; can give very good City reference. Call or address ALEX., No. 155 West 30th-st., New-York City.

TO BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, &c.—Wanted, employment by a middle-aged American man as night or day watchman, or surveyor, or any other employment where honesty and sobriety are required; undoubted testimonials. Address R. D. PRICE, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE waiter can be heard of by applying to Mr. Walker, No. 138 6th-av., where his references can be seen.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a respectable single young man; understands his business in all its branches. Apply to J. A. A., No. 67 Nassau-st., seed-store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXchange, a competent cashier and book-keeper, desires a situation in a good house at a moderate salary. Address F. V. R., Box No. 2,481 Post-office.

HELP WANTED.

AN AMERICAN BOY ABOUT SIXTEEN years old, wanted in the office of a first-class dry goods commission house; must live with his parents and come well recommended. Address in hand-writing, Box No. 1,128 New-York Post-office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—A YOUNG man, a good accountant and good penman. Address, in own handwriting, with references, Box No. 1,602 Post-office.

INSURANCE.

DECLARATION.

In conformity with a law of the State of New-York, passed the 25th day of June, 1853, entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of Fire Insurance Companies," and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, we, the undersigned corporators, do hereby declare that we intend to form an incorporated company for the purpose of transacting the business of insurance, by making insurance on dwelling-houses, stores and all kind of buildings, and upon household furniture, vessels, boats, cargoes, freights, goods, merchandise and other property against loss or damage by fire; also upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights and other property against loss and damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal and inland navigation and transportation, to be styled the BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, and located in the City of New-York.

Dated Dec. 8, 1870, at New-York.

David Jones, Henry Clausen, E. Beadleston, Frederick Schaefer, Thomas B. Tweddle, Anton Hupfel, John Kress, Peter Amerman, John H. Ballantine, James L. Phipps, John Schneider, Michael Kuntz, Charles Bischoff, Adolph Schalk, Thomas T. Read, James Flanagan, James M. Lewis.

United States Internal Revenue stamp, (5 cent,) canceled; time, Dec. 8, 1870.
d29-law6wTu

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1871.—ALL SIZES, FROM 25 cents to $5. All kinds of blank books, stationery and printing at low prices. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, offer a large assortment of fancy stationery suitable for holiday gifts. Diaries for 1871.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway
NEW-JERSEY
7 PER CENT.
GOLD
1ST MORTGAGE
BONDS,
INDORSED BY THE
NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO
Midland Railroad Co.,
FOR SALE IN
DENOMINATIONS
OF
$1,000, $500 AND $100.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
EXCHANGED AT MARKET RATES.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND MAP.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

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8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

105 MILES COMPLETED, and in operation, the earnings on which are in excess of interest on the total issue. Grading finished and ONLY 6 MILES OF TRACK ARE TO BE LAID TO COMPLETE THE ROAD. Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
No. 49 Wall-st.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
TREASURY OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 12, 1870.

The "FIRE LOAN STOCK" of the State, amounting to $304,443 89, (three hundred and four thousand four hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-nine cents,) due in 1870, will be paid in gold on and after Dec. 31, 1870, at the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, in Columbia, and at the banking-house of H. H. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State of South Carolina.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip.
No. 46 Pine-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF the third class, held at the office of the Company Dec. 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected for a term of three years:

EDWARD WOOD, ROBERT L. CASE,
THEODORE R. WETMORE, JOHN T. WILLETS,
SANFORD R. KNAPP, A. R. WETMORE,
SIDNEY WINTERINGHAM, JAMES BRETT,
FRANCIS PAYSON, JOSEPH F. KNAPP,
EDWARD C. JONES.

At a meeting of Directors, held on the 13th inst., ROBERT L. CASE was elected President, and THEODORE R. WETMORE, Vice-President, unanimously.
ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 25, 1870.

ANNUAL MEETING.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, at 10 o'clock A. M. on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 4, 1871.

The transfer-books will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1870, and reopened on THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1871.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 51 WALL-ST., CORNER WILLIAM,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks terminating during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancy in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held at their banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 6 to 11, inclusive.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at their banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next. Polls open from 12 o'clock to 1 P. M.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Cashier.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 10th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 407 and 409 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, on the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
R. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

Tanner & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
DEALERS IN
Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

First-class Investment Securities on hand, among these the First Mortgage 8 per Cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, issued upon a completed road at the rate of $13,500 per mile.

Loans negotiated. Advances made.

Interest allowed on Deposits either of Currency or Gold.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING
10 PER CENT. & OVER,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
INCLUDING AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 27 Pine-st.,
OFFER FOR SALE
The First Mortgage
SEVEN PER CENT.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Evansville, Terre Haute and
Chicago Railroad Co.

This road, fifty-five miles long, extends from Terre Haute northerly to Danville, Ill., forming part of the great through route from Chicago to Terre Haute, Evansville, Nashville and the South. Twenty-five miles of the iron is now laid, and by the early part of January thirty-one miles will be in use for business.

The local subscriptions to the capital stock of the Company are	$450,000
All of which is payable in cash at par.	
Of this	300,000
has been paid in First Mortgage Bonds.	
	$750,000

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF
MEMPHIS CITY BONDS.
MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 30, 1870.

$500,000 OF THE THIRTY-YEARS GOLD BONDS of the City of Memphis, known as FUNDING BONDS OF 1870, principal and interest payable in gold coin, as authorized by ordinance of the General Council of the city, for the purpose of funding a like amount of the due debt of the city, are now ready for delivery in exchange for any of the due debt at par. Interest will be allowed upon past due

BONDS, COUPONS, NOTES AND SCRIP, from maturity until Nov. 1, 1870, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, at which date the interest upon the Bonds commences at the rate of six per cent., payable in gold, semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the

FIRST DAY OF MAY AND NOVEMBER in each year. The exchange can be made, as may be most convenient for the holders of the debt, at the office of the City Controller, City Hall, Memphis, Tenn., or at the banking-houses of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, and McKIM & CO., South Baltimore-street, Baltimore, Md.
JOHN JOHNSON, Mayor.

Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to issue Gold Funding Bonds in exchange for any of the past due debt of the City of Memphis.
P. M. MYERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 24 PINE-ST.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
NO. 12 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, held on the 13th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors of the MARYLAND COAL COMPANY for the ensuing year:

James Hoy, New-York. Harry Conrad, New-York.
Chas. L. Anthony, New-York. Chester W. Chapin, Springfield, Mass.
Sam'l F. Barger, New-York. Richard Sullivan, Boston.
Henry R. Kunhardt, New-York. James H. Hoyt, Stamford, Conn.
Elliott F. Shepard, New-York. David T. Hotchkiss, New-Haven, Conn.
Henry L. Dyer, New-York.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, HARRY CONRAD was elected President; HENRY R. KUNHARDT, Vice-President, and HARRY E. HOY, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

IN ADDITION TO OUR ESTABLISHED business of Brokerage in Gold, Foreign Exchange, and Government Securities, we are now prepared to transact a Commission Business in all classes of Railroad Bonds and Stocks, State Bonds and Bank Shares in the New-York Stock Exchange, where we are represented by Mr. C. A. Grymes.
CHAS. UNGER & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the SOUTH SHORE WINE COMPANY will be held at No. 19 Nassau-st., Room Nos. 5 and 7, on FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors and the transaction of general business.
GEO. W. SMITH,
President South Shore Wine Company.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next. The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WORLD MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at its office, No. 160 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
W. P. PRENTICE, Secretary, pro tem.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, corner of Broadway and Dey-st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Government Security Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the office of the Company, No. 17 Warren-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, 1870. Polls open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
G. W. ARNOLD, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD
COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1870.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE MORRIS and Essex Railroad Company will be closed from morning of Dec. 12 till morning of Jan. 3, 1871.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, Jr., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, the 10th of January, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.
DIVIDEND NO. 12.

The Board of Trustees of the Illinois and Michigan Canal have, by resolution, dated Nov. 25, 1870, declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on account of PRINCIPAL OF REGISTERED ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL BONDS.

Said dividend will be paid to the holders of said bonds at the office of Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, on and after the 1st Monday in Jan., 1871.

The bonds must be presented for examination before the dividend is paid, in order that they may be verified.
WILLIAM H. SWIFT, }
HENRY GRINNELL, } Trustees.
RICHARD ROWETT, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1870.

OFFICE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY
COMPANY, No. 52 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DECLARED on the capital stock of this Company, Five (5) per Cent. on the common stock, and Five (5) per Cent. on the preferred stock, both free of Government tax, payable, on and after the 30th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 10th day of December next.

The transfer-books of the preferred and common stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, 1870, at 3 P. M., and reopened on SATURDAY, Dec. 31, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., New-York, Dec. 13, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid, free of Government tax, at the office of FISK & HATCH, Bankers, No. 5 Nassau-st. Schedules of twenty or more coupons will be received for examination on and after the 28th inst.
C. P. HUNTINGTON,
Vice-President Central Pacific Railroad Co.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND
AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 13 William-st.

IN ORDER TO FACILITATE THE examination and payment of the interest on the bonds of this Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, holders are notified that by sending their coupons to the Treasurer's office, at any time prior to the 30th inst., they will be furnished with receipts for the same, and checks will be given for the amounts, less United States tax, on the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 31st inst., after 12 o'clock M.
F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the office of the Company in Boston and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York. Schedules of coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst.
JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE RONDOUT AND
OSWEGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Rondout and Oswego Railroad Company will be paid on presentation at the office of Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 2d day of January, 1871.
JOHN C. BRODHEAD, President.

OFFICE OF LAWRENCE BROS. & Co.,
No. 16 WALL-ST.

THE INTEREST COUPONS MATURing on the 1st day of January next on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad Company will be paid in gold at the Office of LAWRENCE BROS. & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., on and after that date.
R. C. HURD, President.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY,
NO. 12 TRINITY BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Dec. 30, 1870.

The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 20 to 30 inclusive.
By order of the Board.
HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Friday, Dec. 30, 1870.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 3, 1871.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable, free of tax, on the 30th instant.

The transfer-book will be closed Dec. 21, 1870, and reopened Jan. 3, 1871. C. F. TIMPSON, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on Jan. 3, 1871.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
OSWEGO, Dec. 16, 1870.

COUPONS OF THE EAST TENNESSEE, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, due 1st January, will be paid on and after that date as follows:

First mortgage seven per cent. coupons, paid at the Gallatin National Bank.

The six per cent. coupons, at the office of R. T. WILSON & CO., No. 44 Broad-st., New-York.
R. T. WILSON, President.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN
RAILROAD CO., NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THIS COMPANY HAS DECLARED a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on 31st December inst., in stock of Morris and Essex Railroad Company.

Transfer-books will be closed until morning of Jan. 3. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 31st inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 3d proximo. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR per Cent., payable on the 31st day of December instant.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 21st to the 31st instant. JNO. T. BANKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared their regular Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on or after Dec. 21, 1870. JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF
NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 27th of December, 1870.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 3d of January, 1871. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable Dec. 30 inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 20th inst., and reopen on the 31st inst. By order.
W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of all tax, has been this day declared, payable 30th inst. The transfer-books will close 24th inst., P. M., and open Jan. 3, A. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Three Dollars per share on the capital stock of this bank, will be paid on, and after the 27th day of December, inst.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 31st of December, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to Jan. 3, 1871. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY interest coupons, maturing Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid IN GOLD, at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank on and after that date. V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Financial Agents.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders, on the 30th inst.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

THE NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY interest coupons, maturing Jan. 1, 1871, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank on and after that date. V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
Financial Agents.

DIVIDENDS.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

THE INTEREST MATURING JAN. 1, 1871, on the bonds of the State of South Carolina will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after Jan. 1, at the banking-house of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury Office in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the registered stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.
NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th inst. H. H. KIMPTON,
Financial Agent State South Carolina.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable to stockholders on the 31st inst.

The transfer-books will remain closed from date to Jan. 3, 1870. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on Dec. 30.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.,
Dec. 16, 1870.

The trustees of this institution have declared the Fortieth Semi-annual Dividend, on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in January. Also an extra dividend of One-half of One per Cent. of the accumulated surplus, payable at the same time.

Dividends not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit. E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK,
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from Jan. 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLING, President
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER
Savings Institution,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
FORTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. PER ANNUM will be paid on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1871. Interest not called for will be credited as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursdays from 10 to 7. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
(Established by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

DEPOSITS OVER $2,000,000.

INTEREST at SIX per Cent on any sum from $5 to $1,000,000, payable or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year. A specialty made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward, so that funds may not be idle for months as in most banks, but may return an income promptly. Interest, free of all taxes, payable or compounded every thirty days, if desired. Gold deposits received and Gold interest allowed. Married Women and Children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposit can be sent by Express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Currency Deposits draw Interest in Currency.
Gold Deposits draw Interest In Gold.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EXTRA DIVIDEND.
UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Canal-st., corner of Laight.

The Board of Trustees have THIS DAY declared the usual half yearly dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT.; also an extra dividend of ONE PER CENT. (being FOUR PER CENT. for the current six months,) to all depositors entitled thereto; payable on or after Jan. 21.

If the Interest is not withdrawn it will be credited the account, and bear interest from Jan. 1, as an original deposit

ASSETS, $8,012,460 76.

Money deposited now will bear interest from Jan. 1.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, }
W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
(Established by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEECKER-ST.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS until 9 P. M. Interest payable or compounded free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. Gold deposits received and Gold interest allowed. Married Women and Children have exclusive control over their money deposited in the National Savings Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. Deposits can be sent by Express. All deposits payable ON DEMAND with Interest due. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.
SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1. GERMAN SPOKEN. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. ALFRED T. CONKLIN,
HENRY C. FISHER, Sec'y. President.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 33 BROADWAY.
Deposits of any sum, from 10 cents to $10,000, will be received. SIX PER CENT. interest free of Government tax. Interest on new deposits commences on the first of every month.
HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, }
EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1870.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and six per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after Monday, 16th day of January, 1871.

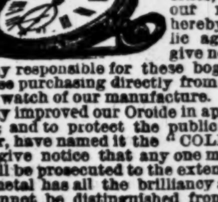
All interest not called for will be credited as principal, and draw interest accordingly. All deposits made on or before January 10, 1871, will draw interest from the first. BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT,
President.
JAMES BRYCE, }
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 1 AND 3 THIRD-AV., NEW-YORK, opposite Cooper Institute. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.
ONE DOLLAR RECEIVED.
INTEREST COMMENCES JAN. 1, on deposits made now.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK—CORNER 124th-st. and 3d-av.—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; also on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
JOHN S. RUNYON, Secretary.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.



$10 $15. $20. $25.

THE COLLINS WATCH FACTORY.

Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New-York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities, represented as our manufacture, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our Oroide in appearance and durability; and to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL;" and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of gold; cannot be distinguished from it by the best judges; retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold excepting in intrinsic value. Prices—Horizontal watches, $10; full-jeweled patent levers, $15, equal in appearance and for time to gold ones costing $150; those of extra fine finish, $20, equaling a $200 gold watch. Also, an extra heavy, superbly-finished and splendid watch at $25; this equals in appearance a $250 gold one. All our watches are in hunting cases, gents' and ladies' sizes. Chains, $2 to $8. Also, jewelry of every kind, equal to gold, at one-tenth the price.

"The goods of C. E. Collins & Co. have invariably given satisfaction."—*New-York Times.*

"One of the $20 watches is worn in our office, and we have no hesitation in recommending them."—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

TO CLUBS.—Where six watches are ordered at one time, we send a seventh watch free. Goods sent by express to all parts of the United States to be paid for on delivery. C. E. COLLINS & CO.,
No. 335 Broadway, corner Worth-st., (upstairs,) New-York.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERIcan and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry-stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A SQUARE SCARLET CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWL on Sunday evening, in a Madison-av. car, between 47th-st. and the stone steps at 34th-st. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the above at No. 19 West 47th-st.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, ON the 8th-av. and 14th-st., a black and tan terrier SLUT, with silver collar, the owner's name on, and No. 25 Washington-square. The finder will be rewarded by leaving her at the above-named residence.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa........Sat., Dec. 24	Iowa........Wed., Dec. 21
Caledonia....Sat., Dec. 31	Tyrian.......Wed., Dec. 28
Anglia........Sat., Jan. 7	Britannia..Wed., Jan. 11
Australia ....Sat., Jan. 14	Iowa........Wed., Jan. 25
India.........Sat., Jan. 21	Tyrian.......Wed., Feb. 8
Columbia....Sat., Jan. 28	Britannia...Wed., Feb. 22

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33. Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Batavia, Wednes., Dec. 21	Samaria, Thursday, Jan. 5
Tripoli, Thursday, Dec. 22	Algeria, Wednes., Jan. 11
Russia, Wednes., Dec. 28	Calabria, Thursd., Jan. 12
Palmyra, Thurs., Dec. 29	Abyssinia, Wedn., Jan. 18
Parthia, Wednes., Jan. 4	Siberia, Thursday, Jan. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........................$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.........Saturday, Dec. 24, 7 A. M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Dec. 27, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Dec. 31, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, Jan. 7, 7 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN..............Dec. 28, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 4, at —
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Jan. 11, at —
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH, Jan. 18, at —
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Jan. 25, at —

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Dec. 24, at 8 A. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, LAWSON, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 12 M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, Dec. 31
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT...SATURDAY, Jan. 28
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. $125 to $170, according to the location of berth. Steerage. $60.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon ON 4TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

DEC. 20. HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Departure of 20th every month will touch at San Jose Guatemala.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Dec. 31, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Monday, Dec. 19.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 17, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS..............Dec. 22
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Dec. 29
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.......................Jan. 5
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, will sail Dec. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..............Thursday, Dec. 29.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman.....Saturday, Jan. 7.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips...........Wednesday, Jan. 18.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken........Saturday, Jan. 28.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 20, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 22, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 24, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent, A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer *W. W. Coit* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship
BIENVILLE,
J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 88 Liberty-st.
Steam-ship VICTOR will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 31.
P. H. MALLORY & CO.,
No. 153 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

NOW FOR MACY'S

HOLIDAY GOODS!!

We are now opening One Hundred and Eighteen Cases of
GERMAN TOYS AND FANCY GOODS
for the holidays.

The goods are our own direct importation now landing, and will be sold from one-quarter to one-half less than ever before in this country. For many years we have done a larger business in these goods during the Holidays, than any other house in the City. Our assortment this season is far superior to any exhibition we have ever made before. They are all
ELEGANT AND FINELY FINISHED
goods, selected and ordered by myself in Europe. Customers will do well to make their
PURCHASES IMMEDIATELY,
thereby getting the best selection of the goods which we are now receiving. You will find
A Splendid Assortment of fine DOLL-HOUSES.
A Splendid Assortment of TOY STABLES.
A Splendid Assortment of WARE-HOUSES.
A Splendid Assortment of TOY GUARD-HOUSES.
A Splendid Assortment of Toy FIRE Engine-Houses.
A Splendid Assortment of DOLL'S PARLORS.
A Splendid Assortment of DOLL'S KITCHENS.
TOY SIDE-BOARDS, WARD-ROBES, WASH-STANDS in extra fine quality.
GROCERY-STORES.
BAZAARS.
FLOWER-STORES.
BOXES OF CAVALRY, INFANTRY, YOUTH SOLDIERS' GAMES, PICTURE-BLOCKS, PAPER DOLLS, FINE JAPANNED CARRIAGES, SADDLE and CARRIAGE HORSES, NATURAL SKIN.
MAGNETIC BASINS, very fine, with Fountains.

BOX TOYS.

TOWNS, VILLAGES, SHEPHERDS WITH SHEEP, FARM-YARDS, MENAGERIES, MARKETS, ANIMALS, NATURAL SKIN—SWISS COTTAGES, TOY PARLOR FURNITURE, TOY KITCHEN FURNITURE, COW-HOUSES, RAILWAYS, JUGGLERS, ZOUAVES. Fine quality at very low prices.

GAMES.

LOTO, VERY FINE; also, a full assortment of every kind of imported and domestic games, NINE-PINS, COMIC FIGURES—SANTA CLAUS.
ARKS,
TOILET SETS,
TOY TEA AND DINNER SETS.
CROWING AND KISSING FIGURES.
WOOLLY ANIMALS.
WOOLLY DOGS, SHEEP, CATS, RABBITS, and other animals, all sizes. SOME VERY LARGE.
TOY TOOL CHESTS.
CABRIOLETS, HORSE TEAMS, MULE TEAMS, OX TEAMS, EXPRESS WAGONS.
RAILROAD CARS, FREIGHT WAGONS, GUNS, HORSE AND CART, KNAPSACKS, SOLDIERS' CAPS.

DOLLS.

The largest assortment of FRENCH JOINTED DOLLS, dressed and undressed, ever shown in the City.

A very large assortment of GERMAN DOLLS, VERY FINE QUALITY.

The ONLY assortment of LONDON WAX DOLLS in the City. The finest made in LONDON.

We have the finest assortment of
PARIS FANCY GOODS AND TOYS
in the City. A full assortment of PARIS BON-BON BOXES in VELVET, SILK, SATIN and PAPER. Also, GLOVE and HANDKERCHIEF BOXES, WRITING-DESKS.
A fine assortment of
FRENCH BRONZES,
new designs, at extremely low prices. Also,
BOHEMIAN VASES,
TOILET SETS,
BOUQUET HOLDERS,
ODOR CASES,
CRYSTAL VASES, GILT ORNAMENTS, PARLOR and BOUDOIR ORNAMENTS in BEAUTIFUL and ATTRACTIVE STYLES.
PARIS AND VIENNA FANS.
An ELEGANT assortment of REAL LACE, PEARL, IVORY and GILT FANS at POPULAR PRICES.
VIENNA LEATHER GOODS.
FINE RUSSIA AND VIENNA LEATHER DRESSING-CASES, TRAVELING BAGS, PORTE-MONNAIES,
GLOVE AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
OPERA GLASSES, BOUQUET HOLDERS,
JEWEL CASES, &c.
Also, a full assortment of
SCOTCH WOOD GOODS,
such as BOXES, SCISSOR CASES, PORTE-MONNAIES, NEEDLE-BOOKS, COTTON and TAPE BOXES, NAPKIN RINGS,
and many new styles in Scotch Wood Goods.
TOILET ARTICLES
in great variety. All the POPULAR PERFUMES, COMBS and BRUSHES in BUFFALO SHELL and IVORY, warranted first-class goods.

WOODEN GOODS.

WOODEN GOODS of every description, both ornamental and useful. Carved baskets, book-stands, wall-pockets, &c., wooden egg-stands, knives and forks, bread-plates, table-mats, and everything appropriate for
WOODEN WEDDINGS.
In addition to these, our customers will find the following departments well stocked and in prime order for Fall trade.
A large and superior assortment of JET JEWELRY, GILT and FANCY JEWELRY of elegant and unique styles, such as are rarely found in this market. Also,
HOUSE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
A LARGE AND SPACIOUS ADDITION.
Do not fail to visit our

New Addition,

for in it you will find every description of housekeeping goods too numerous to mention.
BOOKS—PERIODICALS and TOY BOOKS.
All the POPULAR BOOKS of the day.
The FAVORITE MAGAZINES.
All styles BIBLES and PRAYER-BOOKS.
And an immense and attractive stock of JUVENILE and TOY BOOKS, at EXCEEDINGLY POPULAR PRICES.
OUR DOLL DEPARTMENT,
in addition to our complete assortment of DOLLS, embraces an elegant variety of

DOLLS' ARTICLES.

The most fastidious doll can be suited with a ward-robe just like that of her mistress.
She can have a real
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWL.
She can have a real
FRENCH BONNET.
She can have a real
LACE HANDKERCHIEF.
She can have a real
SILK PARASOL.
She can have a real pair of
KID BOOTS AND GLOVES.
She can have everything that grown-up people have—a writing-desk, a glove-box, a work-box, a prayer-book, a rosary, a fan, a hair net, a waterproof cloak, a shawl-strap, an opera-hood and opera-glass, a story-book, a pair of corsets, a walking-suit, a whole suit of underclothing, a pair of stockings, a pair of garters, a port-monnaie, a round comb, a toilet outfit, a checker-board, a set of jewelry, a pack of cards, a puff-box, a fork and spoon, a looking-glass, a feather-duster, a scrubbing-brush, a bed to sleep in, and a house to live in.
Our

FOREIGN GOODS

For this season are NOW ALL HERE, and MANY OF THEM ARE STYLES WHICH CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE, as they were selected and ordered from the European markets by myself during the last Spring and Summer with reference to the New-York City trade.
In addition customers will find with us a full stock of HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
SMALL WARES AND NOTIONS.
SILVER WARE,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS,
FELT AND STRAW GOODS,
BOWS AND TIES,
RIBBONS,
A splendid assortment of
WORSTED PATTERNS.
in every style of EMBROIDERY, for SLIPPERS, CUSHIONS, CHAIR BACKS, &c.
ALWAYS buying all our goods for CASH DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS in Europe as well as here, we are enabled to place

ALL OUR GOODS

Before the public at 25 to 50 per cent.
BELOW THE USUAL MARKET PRICES.
☞ FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC, OUR STORE WILL REMAIN OPEN EVENINGS DURING THE HOLIDAYS, COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 12.

R. H. MACY.

14TH-ST., 13TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

Laces, Embroideries, &c.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, ROUND POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, VALENCIENNES AND EMBROIDERED SETS, COLLARS AND HANDKERCHIEFS IN GREAT VARIETY. DRESS CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES.
Also, FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, at
G. RICHMOND & CO.'S,
NO. 783 BROADWAY, BET. 9TH AND 10TH STS.

VELVET LEGGINGS

FOR CHILDREN,
AT CANTRELL'S,
No. 241 4th-av.

INDIA GOODS.—INDIA GOODS OF EVERY description, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India store, No. 444 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

FINE FURS

FOR

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

RUSSIAN SABLE MUFFS AND BOAS, HUDSON BAY SABLE MUFFS AND BOAS, ALASKA SABLE MUFFS AND BOAS, ERMINE, MINK AND SEAL SETS.

ALSO,

Ermine, Gray Squirrel,

And other styles, in sets for Children, below usual prices.

ALSO,

VELVET, CLOTH, AND SILK CLOAKS
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AND
ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS,
FROM $30 EACH,
AT

LORD & TAYLOR'S

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

BLACK VELVETEENS,

Silk Finish, from $1 to $2 50 per Yard, the Handsomest Goods in the Trade, at JACKSON'S,
Corner Waverley-place and Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS IN RICH LACES,

Black Thread Lace Shawls,
POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS,
IN THE RICHEST DESIGNS, AT REDUCED PRICES.
MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY, between 18th and 19th sts.
Orders sent by mail or express.

FURS
FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
MINK SETS, $20 and up.
BLACK MARTEN SETS, $25.
ERMINE SETS, $20 and up.
ASTRAKHAN SACKS, $30, reduced from $35.
SEAL SACKS, $65, worth, $90.
MISSES' SETS, $32 50 and up.
CARRIAGE and SLEIGH ROBES at reduced prices.
All goods strictly as represented.
BURKE, No. 661 (late of No. 469) Broadway.
Branch at No. 128 Fulton-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!
WILSON'S
OLD STAND.
GREAT VARIETY OF
NOVELTIES.
VERY CHEAP.
NO. 73 BOWERY.
MAGICIANS' BOXES, &c.

CATHOLIC PRESENTS.

Prayer-books, Bibles and juveniles, a choice assortment, in velvet, ivory, pearl and morocco, at the old stand.
T. W. STRONG,
Late Edward Dunigan & Bro.,
No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF Holiday Books at JOHN PYNE'S Bookstore, No. 109 Nassau-st.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 26, 1870.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, approved Oct. 24, 1870, authority is given to the Governor to lease the Western and Atlantic Railroad, the property of the State, together with all of its houses, workshops, depots, rolling stock and appurtenances of every character, for the term of twenty years, upon certain terms, and subject to certain restrictions therein named, to-wit:

The monthly rental shall not be less than twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000) payable monthly. The lessees shall give a bond for the sum of eight millions of dollars ($8,000,000) to securing the prompt payment of the amount of rental agreed upon, and for the return of the road and its appurtenances at the expiration of the lease, or on the termination or forfeiture thereof, in as good condition as at the time of leasing, five millions ($5,000,000) of which security shall be within this State, and the balance, if out of the State, shall be upon real estate or railroad property. The lessees to be worth over and above their indebtedness, at least five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000.)

The Legislature reserves to itself the right, from time to time, to examine into the affairs of the lessees, and to require that the amount of security above recited shall be maintained unimpaired.

The lessees shall not be less than seven in number, a majority of whom shall have been for five years bona fide residents of this State, and shall represent a majority of the whole interest in the lease. No railroad or express company, or any combination of them, shall, in any event, become the lessees, but they may become sureties on the bonds of the lessees. The lessees shall not charge a higher rate for local freights over said road than the average rate charged by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, the Central Railroad and Banking Company, and the Macon and Western Railroad Company, for like local freights over said roads, and the said lessees shall have the same rights, exemptions, privileges, immunities and guarantees, except the establishment of banks, and shall be subject to the same liabilities, disabilities, and public burdens of said railroad companies last mentioned. The faith of the State is pledged to redeem all mortgage bonds and coupons now resting on the State Road as they fall due, and to save the lessees harmless against all such bonds and coupons.

The lessees are by this act constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of twenty years, under the name and style of the Western and Atlantic Railroad Company, having such powers, liabilities and immunities as are usual with railroad companies, and not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of the United States, or of the State of Georgia; but they will not be allowed to make or permit any discrimination in favor of or against any other road or persons having business connections with the said Western and Atlantic Railroad.

For the purpose of carrying out this act, proposals will be received until and including the 25th day of December next, and must be addressed "to the Governor of the State of Georgia, at Atlanta," and marked on the wrapper, "Proposals for the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, in accordance with an Act approved October 24, 1870." The proposals must state in full the names and residence of the parties uniting to make proposition, the amount that each of the parties therein named are worth over and above their debts and liabilities, together with a full description of the character of the security which will be offered to complete the bond.

The property to be leased is a single-track railroad, 138 miles in length, with full and complete equipment of shops, depots, turn-outs, sidelings, engines, cars, &c., &c., &c., now in successful operation between the cities of Atlanta, in Georgia, and Chattanooga, in Tennessee. At Chattanooga the line is in direct rail connection with the Memphis and Charleston, Nashville and Chattanooga, Chattanooga and New-Orleans, East Tennessee and Georgia, and the Chattanooga and Cincinnati, (now in progress of construction,) railroads, and at Atlanta with the Atlanta and Montgomery, Atlanta and Charleston, Atlanta and Savannah, and the Atlanta and Gulf lines of road, being the only railroad connection between the system of railways centering at Chattanooga and at Atlanta.

Copies of "An act to authorize the lease of the Western and Atlantic Railroad, and for other purposes therein mentioned," approved Oct. 24, 1870, can be had upon application at the Executive office.

RUFUS B. BULLOCK.
By the Governor:
ROBERT H. ATKINSON, Executive Secretary.

PROPOSALS
FOR THE ERECTION OF TEMPORARY ADOBE BUILDINGS, AT FORT QUITMAN, TEXAS.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS,
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, Nov. 7, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS,
In triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office, until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 23d day of February, 1871, for the erection of the following temporary buildings at Fort Quitman, Texas, viz.:
One (1) set Major's Quarters.
Four (4) sets Captain's Quarters.
Eight (8) sets Lieutenant's Quarters.
Four (4) sets Barracks.
One (1) Adjutant's Office.
One (1) set Quartermaster's Stables.
One (1) Quartermaster's Storehouse, with office.
One (1) Commissary Storehouse, with office.
One (1) Guard-house.
Two (2) sets Cavalry Stables.

Plans and specifications can be examined at the United States Quartermaster's Office at Washington, D. C.; New-Orleans, La.; Fort Quitman, Texas; and at the office of the Depot Quartermaster, San Antonio, Texas.

Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned, (a copy of the latter with this advertisement,) to be furnished to each proposal offered.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of Texas.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY TEACHER DESIRES A furnished room, without board, in a respectable family, between 23d and 40th sts.; terms moderate; reference exchanged. Address, stating terms, H. M., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertising Agency.

SECOND-STORY ROOM AND BED-ROOM TO LET.—Southern exposure, two double beds, water-closet and bath adjoining; suitable for a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; first-class table; only two boarders in house. No. 63 East 4th-st.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; references exchanged. No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

AN UNUSUAL CHANCE.—A GENTLE-man desiring superior accommodations, will find at No. 20 West 11th-st., near Broadway, two elegant rooms, furnished, without board, or single room; family private. References.

TO LET—TWO NICE ROOMS, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only, in a warm house, convenient to Third and Fourth-avenue cars. Apply at No. 6 4th-av.

AT MRS. WYCKOFF'S, 379 4TH-AV., house adjoining Calvary Church, one suite of rooms to let, with or without private table; vacated in consequence of a family unexpectedly leaving the City.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished entire floor, en suite or singly, with board, private table if desired, in the first-class house No. 16 5th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—LARGE SEC-ond-story room to rent, furnished, with or without board, to one or two gentlemen; private family, no boarders.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, IN A PRI-vate family, a furnished room; references required. Apply at No. 107 East 14th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 224 EAST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—Furnished rooms to let, with or without board; furniture and carpets of the house entirely new.

SECOND FLOOR, COMMODIOUS AND handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, other rooms with superior board; references required. No. 53 West 33d-st.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 343.—A PLEASANT, sunny room, with board, for one person, at $10; also, a large room at $18, for two.

TWO SINGLE ROOMS TO LET, with or without board, to gentlemen with reference. Apply at No. 163 East 34th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.—HANDSOME-ly-furnished room for a family or party of gentlemen; also single rooms; house and table first-class.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—SECOND AND third floors en suite or separately for families or gentlemen, with board.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR one or two gentlemen; first-class house and location; $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, without board, near Madison Park; reference required. No. 127 East 24th-st.

GENTLEMEN WILL FIND A GOOD table at No. 114 Hester-st. Dinner 25c., breakfast and supper 20c.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, WITH all modern comforts and conveniences. Apply to E. P. GARDINER, No. 7 West 25th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS ON SECOND AND third story to rent with board, at No. 25 East 9th-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINE for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from the 1st day of February, 1871, the said articles to be delivered, free of expense, to the Department, at the Blank Agency of the Post-office Department, Washington, D. C.

The quality and the estimated quantity of each article required are specified below:

18,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, 20x25 inches in size, and to weigh twenty-two pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.
150 reams of Wrapping Paper, 28x40 inches in size, and to weigh fifty-five pounds to the ream, each ream to contain twenty perfect quires.
80,000 pounds of Cotton Twine, in balls, to weigh about one-half pound each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.
30,000 pounds of coarse Hemp Twine, in balls, to weigh from one to two pounds each, and so bound as to prevent their becoming loose and tangled by transportation.

Samples of the articles required will be furnished to persons who desire to bid, on application to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

More or less than the estimated quantities may be ordered, as the necessities of the Department may require, at the discretion of the Postmaster-General.

Each bidder must furnish, with his proposal, guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to each contract.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

Bids not made in conformity with this advertisement will not be considered.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Wrapping Paper," or "Proposals for Twine," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR LETTER BALANCES.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until the 20th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, for furnishing LETTER BALANCES for the use of the Post-offices in the United States for one year from and after the 1st day of February, 1871, of the following description, namely:

First—Balances capable of weighing eight ounces, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated down to quarter ounces. Of these it is supposed that 1,000 will be wanted.

Second—Balances of the same capacity, graduated by the metric or gramme system. Of this class 100 may be required.

Third—Balances capable of weighing four pounds, avoirdupois weight, to be graduated to half-ounces. Of this class it is supposed that 200 will be wanted.

Perfect accuracy, strength and durability will be required in the Balances to be furnished.

Samples of each description of Balances must accompany each bid, and the bidder who may obtain the contract will be required to furnish Balances of a quality in all respects equal to the sample.

Each Balance must be well and securely packed in a box for transportation, and delivered free of all expense to the Blank Agency, Washington, D. C.

Each bidder must furnish with his proposal guarantees of his ability to comply with his bid, and a certificate from a Postmaster that such guarantors are reliable persons.

Two sufficient sureties will be required to a contract.

Awards will be made for each article separately, if deemed most advantageous to the Department.

A failure to furnish promptly any article contracted for, or an attempt to impose upon the Department articles inferior, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, to those contracted for, will be considered sufficient cause for the forfeiture of the contract.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids if, in his opinion, it is required by the interests of the Department.

Proposals must be indorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Letter Balances," and directed to the First Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

POST-OFFICE AND UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Dec. 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M., Jan. 15, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the cast and wrought iron work exhibited in plans, specifications and schedules now in this office, consisting of cast-iron columns, bed-plates, &c., and wrought-iron beams, girders, &c.

The work of the columns, iron beams and girders must be furnished, delivered, fitted, and put in place complete, within four months after date of written notice to commence the work, and the remainder as rapidly as required by the progress of the work, and as demanded by the Superintendent.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and engines in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding to be furnished by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece or by weight for the various castings and beams as provided for in the schedules.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of $25,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney of the district where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-riage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

BILLIARD TABLES.

$300 WILL BUY A STANDARD SIZE billiard-table complete, furnished with the celebrated catgut cushion, slate bed, &c. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call on KAVANAGH & DECKER, corner Canal and Centre sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Dec. 19 and 20,
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF
LES BRIGANDS.
FIORELLA..................CELINE MONTALAND
FRAGOLETTO....................ELISE PERSINI
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
MLLE. AIMEE,
MLLE. AIMEE,
THE QUEEN OF COMIC OPERA,
will make her debut in her favorite role of
BOULOTTE,
BOULOTTE,
in Offenbach's favorite Opera,
BARBE BLEUE,
which will be reproduced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, &c.
SECURE YOUR SEATS.
FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR

WILL CLOSE
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.
Armory, 14th-st., near 6th-av.
Admission, 25 cents.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' FAIR,

AT
SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY,
Junction of Broadway, 6th-av. and 35th-st.
OPEN FROM NOON TILL MIDNIGHT.
FREE PICTURE AND BRONZE EXHIBITION.
LIVING PICTURES!
LIVING STATUARY!!
INTENSE ENTHUSIASM!
CROWDED GALLERIES!!
AMERICANS TO THE FRONT!
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS.
BOOKS AND JEWELRY FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

POULTRY AND PET ANIMALS.

The great Annual SHOW AND FAIR of the
NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY,
NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING, FROM 7 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,
At Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway,
Between Houston and Prince sts.,
(Just above the Metropolitan Hotel.)
The show includes
ALL KINDS OF DOMESTIC POULTRY,
USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL,
LAND AND WATER FOWLS,
PIGEONS, RABBITS,
CAGE BIRDS,
STUFFED SPECIMENS,
AND PET ANIMALS, FROM PONIES TO WHITE MICE.
INSTRUCTIVE, ENTERTAINING AND USEFUL.
Tickets, 50 cents; children half price; season tickets, $1. To be had at the door.

EMMA CELIA TERRY,

THE NEW AMERICAN SOPRANO,
Will give her first GRAND CONCERT
AT STEINWAY HALL, THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 20.
The following favorite artists will assist:
Mad. De Lussan, Soprano.
Mlle. Fernande Tedesca, Violinist.
Mr. S. B. Mills, Pianist.
Mr. Harvey Major, Cornet Soloist, (his first appearance in ten years.)
Mr. Ch. Fritsch, Tenor.
Mr. Antonio Mora, Conductor and Organist.
Tickets, $1; reserved seats, $1 50; to be had at the ticket-office, music-stores and hotels; also at the Hall.

CHARITY BALL.

JAN. 10, 1871, AT THE NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

In aid of the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, under the auspices of 400 ladies and gentlemen of the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. Tickets to be had of the managers and at the principal hotels.

President, Mrs. J. J. ROOSEVELT.

Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Richard B. Connolly, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, Mrs. E. B. Phelps, Mrs. Park Godwin, Mrs. James Brooks, Mrs. E. A. Raymond, Mrs. S. H. Wales, Mrs. D. T. Blodgett; Secretary, Mrs. Ralph Mead, Jr.; Treasurer, Mr. Henry Clews; Assistant Treasurer, Mrs. E. A. Raymond.

TEA MEETING.—THE LADIES OF THE Attorney-street M. P. Church (between Rivington and Delancey sts.) will give a tea meeting THIS EVENING for the benefit of the church. Addresses, vocal music, &c. Supper tickets, 50 cents.

LECTURES!

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES
BEFORE THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

I. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1870—THE STRUGGLES OF SCIENCE. By GEORGE B. LORING, M. D., of Salem, Mass.
II. TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 27, 1870—HOW WE STAND AND WALK. By Prof. BURT G. WILDER, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
III. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1871—THE TRIUMPHS OF MODERN SURGERY. By Prof. F. H. HAMILTON, of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New-York.
IV. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, 1871—ON WATER. By Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, of Columbia College, New-York.
V. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 27, 1871—ON TIDES AND TIDAL CURRENTS, AND THEIR EFFECTS UPON HARBORS. By J. E. HILGARD, of the United States Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.
VI. FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1871—ON LIGHT. By HENRY MORTON, President of Stevens' Institute, Hoboken, N. J.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture will commence at 7¾ o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents each. For sale at the door.

LECTURE BY CAPT. JOHN A. THOMPSON. Subject—*Fashion's Frolics.* At the Grand-street Methodist Church, near 5th-st., Williamsburg, N. Y., TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society. Tickets at the door, 25 cents. Prof. FOSTER will favor the audience with some of his fine music.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH,
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.

Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
5TH-AV., CORNER 28TH-ST.

In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

Earnest Teaching. Common-sense Restraint.
YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.— Two or three young ladies desiring lessons in either singing, French, piano-forte, harp, oil-painting, pastel, and drawing, can insure a pleasant home, with kind surveillance, by the term of one month or longer. Address Mrs. T. N. CAULFIELD, No. 124 East 61st-st.; or personal negotiations Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES.—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, New-Jersey.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Spring session of 19 weeks begins Feb. 20. A safe and pleasant home; best educational advantages. Send for circular. Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

AN INSTITUTION FOR THE INTEL-LECTUAL, Moral and Physical Culture of Ladies. Class reformed Jan. 2. Stamford Collegiate Institute, Stamford, Conn. ROBT. C. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, N. Y. Boarding-school for both sexes. Term begins Jan. 2. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNING-ton, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARD-ING SCHOOL, at Poughkeepsie, New York. Circulars sent.

THE MISSES BUCKNALLS' ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

TEACHERS.

OCCUPATION AS TEACHER OF English, French, Latin, and the elements of music, is solicited by a lady largely experienced, and whose testimonials are highly encomiastic; salary disregarded; a comfortable and refined home is, however, a desideratum. Failing to secure the above, would assume the duties of amanuensis, or of companion to a lady, for a small compensation; references satisfactory. Address for one week, H. GLIDDON, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN LADY A SITU-ation as companion to an invalid lady, or as governess to teach German and French. For further particulars address S. H., Box No. 213 Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

EVERY EVENING, UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,
Will be presented, with
NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
a comedy, in four acts, by J. Alberry, Esq., entitled
COQUETTES,
Or
THE TWO JONESES.
Act 1st—BOAT-HOUSE AND GARDEN OF MR. MINTON'S VILLA.
Acts 2d and 3d—DRAWING-ROOM IN MR. MINTON'S VILLA.
Act 4th—GARDEN AND LAWN OF BOWLES' COTTAGE.
SATURDAY, Dec. 24,
COQUETTES
MATINEE,
At 1½ P. M.
In active preparation,
A NEW PLAY by T. W. ROBERTSON, Esq.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
TUESDAY, Dec. 20,
"MAN AND WIFE," (75th time.)
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Dec. 21, first production after long and costly preparation, of a unique and original local comedy in five acts, by a gentleman of this City, entitled
"SARATOGA."
To be presented with entirely new scenery, costumes; the characters by Miss Davenport, Miss Morris, Miss Morant, Miss Dietz, Mrs. Gilbert, Mrs. Winter, Miss Claxton, Miss Ames, Miss Vollmer, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Whiting, (his first appearance,) Mr. Mathison, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Browne, Mr. Bascomb, Mr. Burnett and others.
Box sheet now open.

MISS KATE FIELD

WILL DELIVER
HER
NEW LECTURE
ON
CHARLES DICKENS
ON
CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
SUNDAY
NEXT,
Dec. 25, at 8 o'clock.
At the Fifth-avenue Theatre. $1 admission to all parts.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY, at 2 and 8 P. M.
TENTH WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
in the great reconstructed burlesque of
PARIS.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
THE WHITE CAT, and a
WOMAN'S STRATAGEM.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
First week of the beautiful Fairy Spectacle,
CINDERELLA; Or,
THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.
New and costly Costumes and Appointments.
CHARACTERS SUSTAINED BY A TROUPE
OF
SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
IN ADDITION TO THE SPECTACLE,
ACTS OF DARING HORSEMANSHIP,
BY THE GREAT MELVILLE FAMILY,
GYMNASTIC EXERCISES,
ARTISTIC CORPS OF ATHLETES, &c.

GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE

By the
NEW-YORK MORTIMER PIANO SOCIETY
AND GLEE CLUB,
At
Association Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1870.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock. Concert commences at 8.
Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. To be obtained at the hall during the day and evening.

THE WONDERS OF THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

The grandest exhibitions and lectures ever brought before the public, EVERY EVENING, at the Somerville Art Gallery, corner 5th-av. and 14th-st., at 8 P. M. Expedition of Dr. Hayes and Mr. Bradford, the artist.

SIX GRAND ORGAN CONCERTS will be held at Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st. First concert:
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1870, at 8 o'clock.
The following distinguished artists have volunteered their services to appear during the series:
Miss HENRIETTA BEEBE, Mr. CH. FRITCH, tenor, Mr. W. H. BECKETT, baritone, of Zion Church Choir. Also, the celebrated contralto, Miss JENNY KEMPTON; Mr. S. P. WARREN, organist of Grace Church; Mr. J. PIRSSON, violinist; Mr. ED. BOEHM, first clarionet of the Philharmonic Society.
GEO. F. BRISTOW, Conductor.
Tickets for course, $5; single tickets, $1.
To be obtained of Alex. Fleming, Stationer, No. 839 6th-av.; G. Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway; J. Schuberth & Co., No. 820 Broadway; Jordens & Martens, No. 932 Broadway; Sears Brothers, No. 45 William-st.; also, at No. 24 East 38th-st.

MISS ANTOINETTE STERLING, the renowned contralto, will sing at Little Ollie's "Shakespearean Recitations," on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, 21st inst., at Chickering's Music Hall, 14th-st., near Union-square.

MISS EMMA C. THURSBY, SO-PRANO at Beecher's Church, will sing at "Little Ollie's Shakespearean Recitations," on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at Chickering's New Music Hall, 14th-st., near Union-square.

MEETINGS.

HARLEM TO CITY HALL IN FIF-TEEN MINUTES.—TWELFTH AND NINETEENTH WARDS CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.—Important meeting TO-NIGHT at Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., near 3d-av., at 8 o'clock, in favor of sinking all the tracks below the surface on 4th-av., and quick transit from Harlem to City Hall.
JOHN FOLEY, President.
GEO. D. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Society of Howard Mission and Home for Little Wanderers, No. 40 New-Bowery, New-York, will be held on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at 5 P. M., in the Chapel as above named, for the election of a Board of nine Trustees, and for any other business proper to be done at said meeting.
Attest: J. S. HOWELL, Sec. Board of Trustees.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE New-York Colonization Society will be held in Room No. 24 Bible House, THIS DAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. A. MERWIN, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

DE GARMOS' DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Classes for beginners constantly forming.
Classes in "The Boston" and "Redowa."

MRS. HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES for juveniles will commence SATURDAY, Nov. 5, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d st. Send for circulars.

HLASKO'S DANCING CLASSES WILL commence Nov. 2, at Harvard Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 42d-st. Send for circulars.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' and Chickering's, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THE HOLIDAYS, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased.

MUSIC BOOKS, IN ELEGANT BIND-INGS, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Chopin's Mazurkas and Waltzes, complete	$2 50
Mendelssohn's Songs, without words	2 00
Operatic Scrap-book, 100 pieces for piano-forte	2 50
Drawing-room Music-book, 162 pieces; piano-forte, half morocco	7 00
Ball-room Music-book, 116 dances	2 00
Opera Song-book, 36 songs	2 00
German Song-book, 48 songs	2 00
Old Songs of Ireland, 50 songs	2 00
Vocal Operas, in full vocal score, with piano-forte accompaniment. Now ready, Don Juan, Fidelio, Barbiere, each	2 00
Cheap edition, in paper covers	1 00

BOOSEY & CO., No. 4 Bond-st., New-York.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.—THE SMALLEST piano made; powerful tone, fine action; warranted to stand in tune better than the best square pianos. On view at STEEDMAN & HOLLYER'S, No. 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

The steamers MAGENTA, Capt. JOHN BROWN, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: MAGENTA 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT, Com. A. G. SIMMONS, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	OLD COLONY, Com. B. M. SIMMONS, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

For Albany and Troy, West and North. The powerful steamer CONNECTICUT will continue to navigate the Hudson, the same as last Winter, until further notice. Freight received daily at Pier No. 44 North River.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1870.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK BUT TWO.
128TH TO 134TH TIME.
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
LAST RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE but TWO, On SATURDAY, at 1½ O'CLOCK.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
In active preparation, Bulwer's celebrated play of RICHELIEU.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

SECOND WEEK OF THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SPECTACULAR PLAY OF THE AGE,
THE BLACK CROOK.
Everything entirely new.

NEW SCENERY.	NEW COMPANY.
NEW COSTUMES.	NEW MUSIC.
NEW ARTISTS.	NEW TABLEAUX.
NEW MARCHES.	NEW DANCES.

and the
LARGEST GRAND BALLET CORPS
that has ever appeared in America.
BLACK CROOK MATINEE
SATURDAY and MONDAY (Christmas) at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR PANTOMIME,
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, } GEO. L. FOX.
AFTERWARD CLOWN, }

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.
EVERY EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY AT 2.
The glorious new burlesque,
LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD,
with entire new scenery, by the eminent artist,
RICHARD MARSTON, Esq.
Performance will commence with a laughable farce.
GRAND MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

MISS GLYN,

THE GREAT ENGLISH TRAGEDIENNE,
Will appear at
STEINWAY HALL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
in her
GRAND DRAMATIC RENDERING
of
ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA.
Doors open at 7¼; performance to commence at 8 precisely.
Tickets $1 each, which can be procured at Steinway Hall, Rullman's ticket agency, No. 114 Broadway, and at F. Blume's, No. 825 Broadway. Fifty cents extra will be charged for reserved seats on the night of the performance.

LITTLE OLLIE,

THE SHAKESPEAREAN WONDER, AGED SIX YEARS,
Will give TWO SHAKESPEAREAN RECITATIONS, under call of
HIS HONOR A. OAKEY HALL
and many other prominent citizens, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, and FRIDAY, Dec. 23, at
CHICKERING'S NEW MUSIC HALL,
14th-st., near Union-square, assisted by Miss ANTOINETTE STERLING, pupil of Mme. Viardot Garcia; Miss EMMA C. THURSBY, soprano; and the eminent pianist, JOSEPH POZNANSKI.
Sale of tickets commences this day, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Chickering's, No. 11 East 14th-st. Price $1.

A GRAND BAZAAR

Will be held at LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., Below 42-ST., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 21 and 22, 1870, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., under the direction of the Ladies of the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The proceeds will be devoted to Church and charitable objects.
Admission, 25c.; season tickets, 50c.

EUTERPE.

SECOND CONCERT AT ASSOCIATION HALL, 23d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, eminent artists assisting. T. P. WARREN, organist. Tickets $1, at the music-stores and at the door.

WALLACK'S.

MATINEE DEC. 24.
COQUETTES, COQUETTES.

THE LADIES OF THE HOLY TRINI-ty Church of Harlem, 5th-av. and 125th-st., will hold a
BAZAAR
in the chapel adjoining the church, for the sale of fancy articles, toys, books, &c., for the holidays, commencing TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, and continuing during the week.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAIL-WAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

RAILROADS.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Trains leave depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 9 A. M., 11 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 8:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches accompany the 9 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent Sleeping Coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping Coaches accompany the 11 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Hornellsville, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant Train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way at 3:30 P. M. (23d-st. at 3:15 P. M.,) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M. (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Otisville and Way at *7:30 A. M. (23d-st., 7:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way at 9 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 8:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre Train, *11:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third street Depot, at 6:45, 9:45 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot at 6:45, 10 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M., and 12:45, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M. and 1, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, 3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only †11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1:00, 3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5:00, and †6:30 P. M., and Saturday only †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing Room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529, and 957 Broadway; Nos. 205 Chambers-st.; 38 Greenwich-st.; corner 125th-street and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l. Pass'r Ag't.
DEC. 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:40 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads; for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:30, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM COOPER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at the residence of Mrs. Catharine Cooper, No. 294 West 11th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1870.
CATHARINE COOPER, Executrix,
JOHN COOPER, } Executors.
JOHN A. COOPER. }
au9-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. L. Morris, Esq., No. 52 Grove-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1870.
WM. E. BRUSH,
WM. L. MORRIS,
Executors of Jacob Brush.
jy19-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1870.
ELIZA THOMPSON, Executrix.
jy26-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TRACY H. HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of May next, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.
SIDNEY S. HARRIS, Executor.
s27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIX [illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. [illegible] Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 2d day of September, 1870.
FELIX R. O'ROURKE, } Executors.
GEORGE FORD, }
s27-law6mTu*

A SCHOOL FOR LAWYERS.

Reorganization of the Law Department of the New-York University—Remarks of Messrs. W. A. Butler, H. E. Davies, Judge Woodruff and Ex-Judge Emott.

Last evening an interesting reception meeting was held at the New-York University upon the occasion of the reorganization of the Law Department of that institution. Rev. Dr. HOWARD CROSBY, Chancellor of the University, presided, and among the noted members of the Bench and Bar present were Chancellor Zabriskie, of New-Jersey; Judge Woodruff, of the United States Court; District-Attorney Noah Davis, Judges Monell and McCunn, of the Superior Court; Ex-Judges Emott and Pierrepont, Messrs. Dennis McMahon, Theodore E. Tomlinson, Samuel J. Tilden, W. A. Butler and others.

Mr. WM. ALLEN BUTLER made a few remarks, in which he spoke of the importance of a law university in this great and growing City, and of the lectures to be delivered in the usual course.

Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES said that in 1835 Hon. B. F. BUTLER, then the Attorney-General of the United States, and a member of the New-York Bar, prepared a programme of the law school of the New-York University. The outlines of the plan then sketched have been pursued in the course of instruction recently adopted, and it is believed that a more complete and thorough system could not be devised. Its practical workings will be tested, its defects, if any, remedied, and any improvements which may be suggested will be adopted. The aim and object of this and similar schools are to instruct in the noble science of the law, to teach its principles and the mode and manner of their application. He further said: I must congratulate you upon the selection and acceptance of the four most competent gentlemen who compose the faculty of instruction. Their varied talents and acquirements, and their marked fitness for the duties they have assumed, and the zeal and energy with which they enter upon their interesting and important duties, give assurance of their success. I venture the prediction that under their auspices the law school of the University takes a new departure, and that in the future it will maintain an honorable rivalry with the successful and eminent law schools connected with other institutions. By the munificent liberality of a member of the Council of the University, (himself a member of our profession,) the school has at its command a large and exceedingly well selected library. It contains all the important treatises, English and American, including the entire series of the "Law Library," a very full collection of English reports in law and equity, the complete reports of several of our States, and of the United States Supreme Court. Valuable additions are made in each year, and it is to be hoped that all needful works will be added as they appear. The students have free access to this library at all convenient times, for purposes of study and reference. The graduates of the three law schools of this State, I refer to that of Columbia College, that at Albany, and that of this Institution, are entitled to admission as attorneys and counselors, by special act of the Legislature, and these schools are thus annually making additions to the Bar of our State, of learned and able practitioners, worthy to administer the sacred trust reposed in them, and of its highest honors.

Mr. DAVIES was followed by Judge WOODRUFF. The main points of his remarks were that the profession must be educated up to a higher standard; we wanted, be said, more real, hearty, earnest, honest, truth-loving men at the New-York Bar.

Ex-Judge EMOTT's remarks, which followed, were received with much favor by those present. He said, among other things, that the public, through the Press and otherwise, contended that lawyers were responsible for the corruption of the Judiciary. So long as clients could, by their own personal influence, reach the Judges in the manner they do, he thought the respectable members of the Bar were powerless. There was no remedy anywhere except in a higher education of the young and rising members of the Bar, instilling into the minds of those who are to follow higher and holier principles. He admitted, he said, that to some extent our judicial system was eating out the very vitals of our commercial and social fabric. All good and thoughtful men knew there must be some change for the better, or we would soon be wrecked. With his address the meeting closed.

Blasting With Nitro-Glycerine at Diamond Reef.

The engineer and divers engaged in the nitro-glycerine blasting operation upon Diamond Reef, off Governor's Island, examined the locality yesterday. The muddy condition of the water prevented their seeing, but by groping in the dark, on their hands and knees, over the place, they found a great cavity made, about thirty-five feet square and ten deep. The stone was shivered in small pieces, not larger than bricks. Some of these were in piles, and the divers, while in a recumbent position, could insert their arms between the pieces into an open space below. A rough estimate by these explorers places the amount of rock broken at 400 tons. It is evident that this end of the reef has been effectually broken up. A dredge is to take up the fragments, after which a thorough scrutiny will be made by means of magnesium lights, adopted by the engineer and divers' corps. Gen. NEWTON has declared the explosions entirely satisfactory, and will repeat them under the direction of Mr. G. W. MOWBRAY, the patentee. There will be but little trouble in removing the entire reef, as well as other harbor obstructions of a similar nature. The same process is being continued on this reef. Hereafter heavier charges will be fired, this recent experiment proving their safety and economy. Twelve times the power, with greater results, a more complete breaking into fragments, at half the trouble and cost of powder, are among the important advantages gained.

Murderous Affray in Brooklyn.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, WILLIAM HALL, twenty-one years of age, residing at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Third-avenue, while on his way home was set upon by a number of roughs on Fifth-avenue and badly beaten. Seeing a street car coming along, however, they appear to have relaxed their hold upon him, and he, making good use of his limbs, succeeded in placing himself quickly inside the conveyance. No sooner had he done so than the assailants, entering the car, resumed the attack. Their leader, a young man named JOHN ROURKE, HALL having been knocked down, got on top of him and beat him in the most frightful manner with a stone about the head. While this was going on, however, HALL managed to draw and discharge a revolver, the bullet from which passed through the fleshy part of his own hand into the abdomen of ROURKE, who, of course, fell back bleeding into the arms of his friends. The report of the shot brought up the Police who took into custody Hall, Rourke, Patrick Hannay, Edward Glen, John Manning, Charles Haggerty, James Murphy, William Hall and Mark Rose.

The two immediate contestants had their wounds dressed, and HALL was sent home, while ROURKE was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he lay until a late hour last night with the bullet still unextracted. The doctors fear he will die. A preliminary examination was held at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and the case finally adjourned until Saturday next.

The Washington Market Dealers in Trouble.

The Inspector of Markets has recently created quite a sensation in Washington Market by suspending several of the dealers for non-payment of rents and violation of the rules. The offending dealers were determined not to abide by the decision of the Inspector, and accordingly proceeded to the City Hall to obtain redress. There they acted in a disorderly and violent manner, and attracted a large crowd by their loud denunciation of the Inspector. As the minutes flew by, the crowd of spectators grew denser, and the wrangle became more and more complicated, the scene being a very animated one. Roundsman WILKINSON, of the City Hall Police, finally interfered and arrested three of the disputants, named JAMES FEGRIE, a brother of the Market Superintendent; HENRY UPP and PATRICK MONAHAN, on a charge of disorderly conduct. When the prisoners were arraigned before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs, the Magistrate found it difficult to understand the case, owing to the multiplicity and confusion of statements. As no breach of the peace had actually been committed, the Magistrate decided to temporarily commit the accused to cool their choler, and when the Court adjourned released them with a reprimand.

New-York Nautical School—Nineteenth Anniversary—Discourse by Dr. Wm. F. Thoms.

The nineteenth anniversary of the New-York Nautical School, held last evening at No. 92 Madison-street, was well attended by the numerous friends of the institution. ISAAC T. SMITH, President of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, opened the meeting with a few remarks on the importance of the education of young seamen, and after him Dr. WM. F. THOMS read letters from Admiral D. D. PORTER and WM. D. HARRIS, Secretary of the New-York Port Society, expressive of their good wishes for the welfare of the School. Dr. THOMS then delivered the annual discourse on the subject of "The Scientific Education of American Seamen." He gave a somewhat detailed account of the earlier systems of navigation and traced the history of the science to the present time. In conclusion, he said that this nautical school was established by Capt. THOMS, a ship-master of twenty-five years' experience in all parts of the world and author of the *New Practical Navigator*, in use among all Captains of vessels now, for the purpose of securing the intellectual, moral and social improvement of seamen, thus providing our merchant marine with better educated and more reliable men, and our ships-of-war with intelligent men. Since the organization 6,250 seamen have been educated, 2,000 of whom were naval officers during the late war, and 29,784 marines have attended the Literary Department, where a large library marine museum and nautical instruments are at their disposal. After the discussion Capt. FRISBIE, Rev. Drs. HODGE, E. D. MURPHY and others delivered commendatory addresses.

BILLIARDS.

The Ladies Matinee in Brooklyn—A Fashionable Gathering of Brooklyn Belles.

In 1869, Mr. A. R. SAMUELLS, the enterprising proprietor of the Assembly Billiard House in Brooklyn, inaugurated a series of billiard matinées for ladies, and yesterday afternoon the fourth matinée of the series was given, the occasion attracting the most numerous and fashionable assemblage of the lady admirers of the game ever gathered in a public hall. The attendance was by special invitation, and the audience was of the highest respectability, many of the most influential of the citizens of Brooklyn being present with their ladies. The programme arranged included a display by Mme. GARNIER and her husband, assisted by Mr. CYRILLE DION; but owing to illness the lady was unable to be present; Mr. GARNIER and Mr. DION, however, went through with an interesting exhibition of the features of the French and American games of billiards, after which the former displayed his wonderful powers in fancy shots. We give below the score of the French game which was won by GARNIER, and also the brief score of the American game which DION won with ease in two innings:

THE FRENCH GAME.

Garnier.			Dion.		Garnier.			Dion.	
1.....	1	1	2	2	21.....	12	108	5	80
2.....	1	2	4	6	22.....	1	109	9	89
3.....	4	6	2	8	23.....	47	156	8	97
4.....	7	13	5	13	24.....	2	158	1	98
5.....	1	14	10	23	25.....	19	177	2	100
6.....	10	24	0	23	26.....	1	178	0	100
7.....	2	26	0	23	27.....	8	186	2	102
8.....	0	26	5	28	28.....	4	190	2	104
9.....	19	45	0	28	29.....	0	190	3	107
10.....	3	48	0	28	30.....	0	190	1	108
11.....	1	49	0	28	31.....	1	191	0	108
12.....	15	64	18	46	32.....	0	191	0	108
13.....	0	64	0	46	33.....	0	191	6	114
14.....	7	71	2	48	34.....	0	191	1	115
15.....	4	75	7	55	35.....	1	192	6	121
16.....	12	87	5	60	36.....	0	192	1	122
17.....	6	93	2	62	37.....	1	193	0	122
18.....	3	96	2	64	38.....	6	199	11	133
19.....	0	96	6	70	39.....	0	199	14	147
20.....	0	96	5	75	40.....	1	200		

Average of winner, 5.

The score of the American game was as follows:

	Garnier.		Dion.	
1..............	15	15	231	231
2..............	18	33	69	300

Average of winner, 150.

Fair of the Church of the Heavenly Rest.

Another Fair will be opened this evening at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue and Forty-second-street, under the direction of the ladies of the Heavenly Rest, in aid of the church and for charitable purposes. The Fair will be of short duration, as it is intended to close next Thursday evening. The room will present a very pleasing appearance, and the tables will be loaded with the most varied assortment of articles especially suited to this gift season, such as toys, books, photographs, fancy-goods, laces, embroideries, chromos, and other works of art. In an adjoining room a large Christmas-tree has been erected, so that the youthful visitors will be able to anticipate the pleasure reserved for them at home at the hand of Santa Claus. Refreshments will be provided in a copious manner, and a fine band of music will be in attendance.

The Telegraphers' Ball.

Notwithstanding the unpleasant weather last evening, Apollo Hall was well filled with the New-York telegraphers and their friends, who had assembled to do honor to the annual reunion of this most useful and indispensable class of the community. Among the distinguished guests present were the prominent officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and prominent among the veteran telegraphers was Capt. W. O. LEWIS, one of the oldest operators in the country. The Associated Press was represented by Capt. HOWELL. The Reception Committee consisted of J. B. Oltman, M. H. Redding, J. C. Stewart, T. M. Miller, R. M. Mattocks, W. O. Lewis, J. W. Burnham, J. L. Edwards, H. Holland, and J. F. Crote. The Floor Committee was M. S. Roberts, W. H. Collins, G. W. Roberts, John McKeachie, R. J. Hutchinson, J. G. Case, T. T. Dennis, Harry Bertram, G. K. Wolcott, Edward Gordon, W. H. McGibney. And the Committee of Arrangements consisted of M. H. Ridding, J. B. Oltman, J. C. Stewart, W. H. Collins, and M. K. Tompson.

The Case of the Steam-Ship Florida.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, before Judge BENEDICT, Mr. BEEBE made application for an immediate trial in the case of the steam-ship *Florida*, against which an attachment was issued in August last, at the instance of the Spanish Consul, on the charge that she was being fitted out for the purpose of assisting the Cuban revolutionary movement. The District-Attorney moved for a further adjournment, in consequence of the absence of several material witnesses. The Court said if the Government presented an affidavit setting forth as a ground for a postponement the absence of material witnesses, he would adjourn the case for a reasonable period. The District-Attorney assented to the proposition, and the case was adjourned to this morning.

Personal.

E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, Washington; Hon. Roswell Hart, of Rochester; Hon. D. K. McCarthy, of Syracuse, and Dr. Charles Dennison, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Ex-Congressman J. S. Finch, of North Carolina; Hon. C. H. Lathrop, of Washington; Mayor Ezra Willard, of Omaha; Gen. McClarmont, of the United States Army, and Hon. J. H. Ramsey, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Thos. D. Maurice, of the United States Army, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. J. P. Uniola, of the Russian Legation, is at the Westminster Hotel. Hon. Samuel Frothingham, of Boston, and A. C. Maxwell, of Michigan, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Mayor Hall and the Census.

Inquiries have been made as to why the City authorities do not commence to take a census of the City as promised by Mayor HALL. The Mayor states that a census of the City, in representative districts, was commenced a few days ago, but shortly after the work had been begun he was shown a letter from Secretary FISH to one of our Congressional Representatives in which it was stated that the President had directed a new census to be taken, and that the work would be commenced immediately. Under these circumstances the Mayor thought it better to suspend all action in the matter, at least until the new census is completed.

The Gasoline Tank Explosion—Verdict.

The inquest in the case of CHARLES F. MEYER, who was killed by the explosion of a gasoline tank in Fifty-fifth street, was concluded yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER. Very little additional testimony of importance was elicited, and the jury rendered a verdict censuring the New-York Gas-saving Meter Company for not notifying Mr. KERR, or his foreman, that the tank had previously contained gasoline. The jury recommended that greater care be exercised in the use of gasoline and other explosive oils.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The social tea-party to be held to-night and to-morrow night in the lecture-room of the Macdougal-street Baptist Church, in aid of the church, promises to be a very delightful affair. This old-fashioned method of collecting funds for church purposes is, after all, one of the pleasantest and the best.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred in the stable No. 826 Washington-street, owned by ROBERT GIBSON, whose loss of $1,000 is covered by a policy for $2,000 in the Mercantile Insurance Company. There were seventy horses in the stable at the time, but they were all taken out without injury.

An examination in the case of WILLIAM CLEERY, alias John Williams, alias "Barney," charged with having attempted to pass a counterfeit $20 bill at the Union Assembly Rooms, No. 103 Elizabeth-street. The testimony showed that the accused entered the place at a late hour on Friday evening, in company with several other persons, and that he offered the spurious bill to FRANK OTTO, a bar-tender, in payment for drinks. ADAM MILLER, the proprietor, subsequently called Policeman GEORGE F. WALLACE, who arrested the accused. CHARLES FLAY, a ginger-snap peddler, of No. 111 Baxter-street, was arrested, yesterday, as an accomplice. Both were committed to the Ludlow-street Jail.

The annual sale of pews in the Church of the Messiah, Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, took place last evening, Mr. WARREN acting as auctioneer. There was not so much competition as last year, no doubt owing to the fact that there has been an advance of eight per cent. on the rentals. The church contains 194 pews, ranging in value from $[illegible] to $2,500, on some of which [illegible] and on some [illegible] per cent. is paid. The following are some of the most prominent pew-holders: G. H. [illegible], D. A. Fankins, Amos Bisney, Judge Hilton, C. F. Miller, W. B. Dinsmore, W. Wolfe, J. Babcock, J. T. Phipp, G. F. Gilman, N. D. Higgins, J. Paine, W. G. Sterling, W. F. Bridge, W. S. Fogg, F. H. Macy and P. Hall.

The ladies connected with the Bedford-street M. E. Church are preparing for a Fair, to be held at the church, corner of Morton-street, on Wednesday and Thursday next, in aid of the Old Ladies' Home, in Forty-second-street. They are determined to spare neither time nor expense to make it a success, and it is hoped the members of sister churches, as well as the public generally, will sustain the worthy effort. The following are the names of the ladies who form the Committee of Arrangements: Mrs. John Reeves, Mrs. Chas. Heydock, Mrs. Frances Bonticeau, Mrs. Chas. Hall, Mrs. Alex. Depew.

A mass temperance meeting, under the auspices of the National Temperance Society, was held last evening at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue. Addresses were delivered by Bishop JANES, Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Rev. Dr. ADAMS and others, deprecating the use of spirituous liquors under all circumstances, and particularly at social gatherings, as the primary cause of intemperance, destitution and crime.

An adjourned meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, this evening, to consider the report of Committee No. Four, on the subject of the "Inviolability of Private Property at Sea in Time of War," and to discuss such other subjects of general interest to the Chamber as may be brought before it by any member, relative to its future action and usefulness. Other business, laid over at the last meeting, will be acted upon.

The Christmas appeal of the Children's Aid Society has been generously responded to by Mr. BALDWIN the clothier, who has sent them a large parcel of new clothing, of excellent quality and workmanship, to be distributed among the homeless boys, in their various schools and lodging-houses. Considering how many hundreds of ragged, shoeless orphans frequent those institutions, the example of Mr. BALDWIN ought to be largely followed.

"Jerry" DUNN, who is under sentence of imprisonment for killing JAMES LOGAN, wrote a letter yesterday to Justice DOWLING, denying that he had ever threatened to assassinate the Magistrate because the latter had sent him to the Island. DUNN, in his letter, explained that THEODORE ALLEN had circulated the report to injure him, and that he had once before sought to cause DUNN's arrest for highway robbery, when the real culprits were already in custody.

In the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge SCOTT, FRANK FILLY, alias Bishop, was charged in the drugging and subsequently robbing JOHN BALLANTINE, who resides at French's Hotel, of $100, in a railway car on the way from Albany to Westfield, Mass. FILLY induced him to drink, and they both immediately took the train for Westfield. He was held for trial.

An affray occurred last evening in the saloon of PETER McGUIRE, No. 41 East-street, during which PETER KELLY, of No. 5 Columbia-street, was shot in the leg by one PETER WILMOT, and seriously injured. After his wound was dressed, he was taken home by the Police, who arrested WILMOT, and he was locked up in the Thirteenth Precinct Station-house.

A crowded and fashionable audience attended Prof. DOREMUS' lecture on "The Triumphs of Modern Science," at Association Hall, last night. The lecture was an exceedingly valuable one, and the experiments were all very successful.

The Hudson River is still open to Albany and Troy. A morning paper was in error yesterday in saying that it was not. The owners of the Albany and Troy line of steamers give notice in another column that their boats are still running.

JOHN KEEFFE, who stabbed JAMES DRISCOLL in the side, on Sunday evening, was held at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, to await the result of the injuries.

The Board of Police yesterday notified the Police Surgeons that after the 1st of January the rule requiring them to live in their respective districts will be strictly enforced.

BROOKLYN.

CORNELIUS HOUSTON and MATHEW CONNIFF, boarding in the house of Mr. CURTIN, at the corner of Meeker-avenue and Smith-street, E. D., had a quarrel yesterday morning, the upshot of which was that HOUSTON stabbed his opponent twice in the back with a knife, wounding him so severely that fears are entertained of his life. Both were under the influence of liquor, the assailant especially. HOUSTON was arrested and committed to jail by Justice EAMES, to await the result of CONNIFF's injuries.

Collector FREELAND, of the Second District, on Saturday last seized a large quantity of wines and spirits at the store of WILLIAM STAHLMAN, corner of Smith and Meserole streets, E. D. Yesterday, in the United States Court, on motion of Assistant District-Attorney ALLEN, process was issued and the Marshal took possession of the property.

Capt. McLEOD of the bark *Nero*, now discharging his cargo at the foot of Montague-street, was fined $25, yesterday, by Justice WALSH, for having put out part of his cargo without a license from the Board of Health.

AUSTIN NOLAN, who was arrested on Thursday last for attempting to shoot WILLIAM RIX, on Fulton-street, was discharged from custody by Justice WALSH yesterday morning, RIX having failed to support the charge.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday, Mrs. ANNA M. WEST, wife of JOHN J. WEST, a resident of Wheatly, Suffolk County, was struck by a locomotive on the Flushing and North-side Railroad, at the Dutch Kill crossing, and fatally injured. Mrs. WEST had crossed the track, and hearing the train, became bewildered, and attempted to recross, when she was hit and hurled about twenty-five feet.

NEW-JERSEY.

The law suit of KING *vs.* RUCKMAN, involving over $1,500,000 of property, after a long and tedious litigation of two and a half years, has just been brought to a final close in the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton, N. J. In May, 1868, Dr. B. W. KING, of this city, purchased of ELISHA RUCKMAN, of Closter, N. J., 2,000 acres of land opposite Yonkers, lying on and along the Hudson River for more than three miles, and extending back nearly to the Northern New-Jersey Railroad. RUCKMAN, refusing to carry out the agreement a suit was brought for specific performance of contract before the Chancellor of New-Jersey, and in October, 1869, was decided against KING. The case was appealed from the Chancellor's decision to the Court of Errors and Appeals at Trenton. The case was argued on behalf of Dr. KING by WM. L. DAYTON and FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN, and the Court has just reversed the decision of the Chancellor, and decreed that RUCKMAN must convey the land according to contract to KING, and pay costs.

WM. S. FAITOUTE, of Newark, who died suddenly last Sunday, was one of the oldest and most respected of the business men of the city. He was a graduate of Princeton College, and studied law in the office of the late Gov. PENNINGTON. Leaving the profession early, on account of ill-health, he commenced a business career which was prosperous and honorable. At the time of his death he was President of the Newark Gas-light Company and a director in two banking institutions. He was sixty-two years of age, and leaves a family.

A Mrs. MURRAY, residing at Union Hill, started, on Sunday, to walk to Jersey City, carrying her child, about two months old, in her arms. The child was tightly wrapped, and, on loosening the wrappings, was found to be entirely dead, having, it is supposed, been suffocated.

An accident of a singular character occurred at Hudson City on Sunday evening. A little daughter of Sergt. REILLY threw a cartridge into the stove, which exploded, the ball passing through the stove and striking the child in the face, inflicting a serious wound.

On Saturday night a patrolman found the body of an old woman lying in a ditch near the New-Jersey Railroad track, on the meadows. The body was lying half in the water, and was partially frozen. The woman was apparently about seventy-five years of age.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—Second Lieut. W. F. Reynolds, of the First Artillery, is ordered to report in person to the Superintendent of the West Point Academy for duty. At their own request, Capt. Isaac D. Isay, Walter B. Pease and Robert Gray are honorably discharged from the service, under the third section of the act of July 15, 1870. By direction of the President, on recommendation of the Board convened under the above-mentioned act, Second Lieut. Thomas A. Reiley is mustered out of the service for causes other than injuries received or disease contracted in line of duty.

Advices from San Domingo up to Dec. 9, announce the safety, after the recent terrible gales, of the United States naval vessels at that station. President Buanaventura Baez and staff had been taking a week's trip to Azua and vicinity, on the United States steamer *Nantasket*, Commander Roderick S. McCook. The *Nantasket* arrived on the 9th of December at Puerta Plata. The *Yantic*, Commander John Irvin, was at San Domingo City. The *Swatara*, Commander Weld N. Allen, had left San Domingo for St. Thomas. The *Swatara* and *Nantasket*, according to advices from Congress at Key West, are to sail in January for Portsmouth Navy-yard to refit, the first for China, and the *Nantasket* to accompany the flag-ship to the Mediterranean.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Nov. 20.—The United States sloop-of-war *Portsmouth* is expected to arrive here on the 24th from Rio. The *Lancaster*, the flag-ship of the squadron, will then go to Rio. In the meantime, the gun-boat *Wasp* will remain at anchor off Colonia attending to American interests—which many seem to regard as imaginary—thereabouts. At present writing such is the disposition of the vessels comprising the squadron in these waters.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 19.—American Securities opened firm; at 1½ P. M. were quiet and steady. Stocks opened quiet. The following table shows the course of the market during the day:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money..............	91⅝	91⅝	91½
Consols for account..............	91⅝	91⅝	91½
United States 5-20s, 1862..........	88⅝	......	88⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, old....	88⅛	88¼	88⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867..........	88	......	87⅞
United States 10-40s..............	87¼	......	87⅛
Ill. Cen. Railroad Shares........	110¼	......	110
Erie Railroad Shares..............	19¾	......	19¾
Atl. & Gt. West. R. Shares......	28	......	28½

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay to the 16th inst., since the last report, have been 8,000 bales. BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. PROVISIONS—PORK, 105s. ℘ bbl. for Eastern prime Mess. LARD declining.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19—4½ P. M.—COTTON closed unchanged; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d. The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were for speculation and export. WHEAT declining; Spring Red Western, No. 2, New, 10s.; Old, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d.; Winter, 10s. 7d.; New, No. 1, 10s. 6d. Western FLOUR has a declining tendency; quoted at 25s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; Spring extras, $4 25@$5 50. WHEAT active; No. 2, $1 05 seller December; $1 05⅞ seller January; during the afternoon steady with a moderate demand at $1 04⅞@$1 05. CORN quiet at 41¼c. for new No. 2; 41¾c. seller January; during the afternoon no inquiry. OATS steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 32c. RYE steady with a moderate demand; No. 2, 68c.@68½c. BARLEY dull and nominal; No. 2, 70c.@71c. HIGHWINES firm at 86c. for iron-bound. Dressed HOGS, $6 75. Live HOGS active at $5 90@$6. MESS PORK steady at $18. LARD steady at 11c. CATTLE steady with a moderate demand at $3@$8. RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 48,900 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 12,000. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 7,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels; Hogs, 6,000.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19.—COTTON dull and nominal. FLOUR—Low grades scarce and wanted; Superfine Winter, $4 25@$4 50; Winter, $4 40@$4 65. WHEAT heavy; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 27@$1 27½. CORN steady at 41½c.@44c. for Mixed, in bulk; 44c.@47c. for Yellow. OATS firm at 43c.@45c., in sacks. BARLEY—Nothing doing. RYE scarce and wanted; sales at 78c. WHISKY firm at 89c. TOBACCO dull. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $18 50. Bulk SHOULDERS, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.@9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 11c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13¼c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 18½c.@19c. LARD, 13¼c.@13½c. for kegs. HOGS firm at $5 50@$6. CATTLE unchanged. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 4,200 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 17.—COTTON steady and in moderate demand; Middling, 14c.@14¼c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 15@$1 17. CORN steady and in moderate demand; sales at 50c.@51c. OATS dull and unchanged; No. 2 at 42c.@45c. BARLEY dull and unchanged; sales at 90c.@$1. Mess PORK dull and unchanged. LARD dull and drooping; sales Prime Steam at 10½c.; Kettle held at 11¼c.; no sales. Bulk MEATS dull and nominal; no demand. Green MEATS in fair demand and lower; sales 12,000 pieces Shoulder at 6c.; Sides at 8c.; Hams at 9¼c.@11c. BACON dull and drooping; Shoulders, 10½c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 12c.@12½c. Live HOGS firm and in fair demand at $6 25@$6 40. Dressed HOGS dull at $7 60@$7 70; receipts, 9,000 head. WHISKY dull and unchanged; sales at 87c. EXCHANGE dull at 1-16 off.

OSWEGO, Dec. 19.—FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 1,000 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 for Amber Winter; $7 50 for White; $8 25 for double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 35. CORN quiet at 81c.@82c. OATS held at 58c. for Western. BARLEY quiet at 95c.@$1 for Canadian. CORN-MEAL, $1 80 for bolted; $1 70 for unbolted, ℘ cwt. HIGHWINES, 94c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; to Albany, 50c.; Grain and Mill-feed—To Boston, $6 80; to New-York, $5 80; to Albany, $5, ℘ ton.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—COTTON steady; Middling at 14½c.@14¾c.; sales, 7,750 bales; net receipts, 9,542 bales; gross receipts, 10,511 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,286 bales; to Bremen, 2,300 bales; to Antwerp, 2,323 bales; to Vera Cruz, 928 bales; to Boston, 1,543 bales; to New-York, 773 bales; to Philadelphia, 137 bales; stock, 166,060 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 19.—COTTON—Good demand and prices have advanced; Middling, 14½c.; sales, 1,500 bales; net receipts, 4,793 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,901 bales; to the Continent, 3,719 bales; coastwise, 3,469 bales; stock, 75,700 bales.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—COTTON very firm, holders asking higher rates; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 100 bales; gross receipts, 430 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 11,065 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19.—COTTON firm; transactions limited; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 2,080 bales; sales, 200 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,425 bales; coastwise, 1,155 bales; stock, 30,323 bales.

NORFOLK, Dec. 19.—COTTON firm at higher prices; Low Middling, 14c.; sales, 300 bales; net receipts, 3,346 bales; exports, coastwise, 3,218 bales; stock, 8,947 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 19.—Spirits TURPENTINE lower at 41½c. RESIN—Nothing doing. Crude TURPENTINE and TAR unchanged. COTTON firmer at 13¾c.@14c.

MOBILE, Dec. 19.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 14c.; sales, 1,500 bales; net receipts, 2,166 bales; exports, coastwise, 70 bales; stock, 59,904 bales.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—COTTON firm; Middling, 15½c.; sales, 350 bales; net receipts, 116 bales; gross, 2,213 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

[Advertisement.]

THE LAST CONUNDRUM.—If Jones pays $10,000 rent for a shop in Broadway, and Brown pays only $3,000 for a store in the Bowery, and both sell goods of precisely the same manufacture, which will be apt to sell the cheapest? The answer will be given, with a gratis exhibition of our stock of fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver-ware and Diamonds, at No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-street, New-York.

J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON.

[Advertisement.]

The Russian bear is growling over the Treaty of Paris, and Britannia is showing her teeth in return. The great Crown Prince of America, meanwhile, takes a favorable view of affairs from the situation of which he is master. Nobody growls or gnashes teeth who makes contracts with the masterly KNOX; for his Hats as well as his Furs are without flaw, and fully worth the prices asked and paid for them. The Knox establishment, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is fairly luminous with stylish things of felt and fur and silk.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Idaho.....................	Dec. 21..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Batavia..................	Dec. 21..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Tripoli....................	Dec. 22..	New-York....	Liverpool.
City of London......	Dec. 24..	New-York....	Liverpool.
England..................	Dec. 24..	New-York....	Liverpool.
Europa....................	Dec. 24..	New-York....	Glasgow.
Lafayette................	Dec. 24..	New-York....	Havre.
FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.			
Henry Chauncey....	Dec. 20..	New-York....	Aspinwall.
Missouri..................	Dec. 22..	New-York....	Havana.
North America......	Dec. 23..	New-York....	Rio.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TODAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama, and South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10½ A. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Idaho*, at 12 M. A supplementary mail, for *paid* letters only, on Pier No. 46 North River, until 1:50 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way........	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central..........	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners........	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven..........	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport............	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way..........	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail..........	6 P. M.
South, Through..................	7 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way..............	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver..............	7 A. M.; 3:50 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c..........	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship City of Merida, for Havana and Sisal.—Francis Alexander, Thomas Ferry, Felix Farrer, Robristiano Herques and wife, Mrs. John Playle and servant, Francisco Grandee, Santes S. Rubira, Mr. Charles Fowler, wife, 2 children and servant, Mrs. George Fowler, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Guitard, Rafael Bansa, Jose Pia, Col. Rull, Benjamin W. Morrill, James M. Lawton and wife, Miss K. Whitney, Damian Bernad, D. Jose Munes and wife, Samuel T. Melville and wife, Jose Yglesias, Mrs. A. N. Young and child, Diego Varona, Joaquin Velasquez de Leon, Miss Rosario Parilla, Miss C. Velasquez de Leon, Joseph A. Coll, Charles Vaughan, F. de Ruis Hoyo, J. Mendez, Marcilino Gandarilla, Ygnacio Arciga, Agustin Cortes, Carlos Arnold, Agustin Pallares, Jose Ma. Cazares, Pedro Mattenci, J. Reynolds, Jr., Wm. F. Smith, P. E. Debostine, Ezra L. Thurben, Vincente Gordichaga, Harry Playle, Edward Playle.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:20 | Sun sets........4:35 | Moon rises..4:54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:54 | Gov. Island..6:43 | Hell Gate...8:05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, Dec. 19.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Merida, Deaken, Vera Cruz and Sisal, via Havana, F. Alexandre & Son; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Wyanoke, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; W. Woodward, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Mayflower, Tufts, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Schrs. Ada, Belyear, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Ruth Shaw, Shaw, Galveston, Texas, Tupper & Beattie; Rhoda H. Sherman, Dilks, Baltimore, Evans, Ball & Co.; Ellen Matthews, McElver, Richmond, Evans, Ball & Co.; Moses Patten, Harding, Charleston, S. C., H. W. Loud & Co.; Village Queen, Conklin, Baltimore, Wm. Chalmers; L. J. Davis, Bishop, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Hattie Baker, Crowell, Galveston, Texas, E. M. Stackpole; America, Patton, Lower Horton, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Ida May, Rogers, Minatitian, Simpson & Clapp; Czar, Terhune, Savannah, H. W. Loud & Co.; Lizzie Lee, Stubbs, Norfolk, C. E. Staples & Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans Dec. 10, and S. W. Pass 11th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Concordia, Hodge, Boston, in ballast to Russell, Howes & Co. Will load for Europe.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Ship American Congress, Gheselin, from London, arr. 18th, and anchored on the Bar; came up this A. M. and reports having had heavy westerly gales the entire passage; received pilot Dec. 12, off Fire Island, from pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5.

Bark Quickstep, (of Portland,) Chase, Liverpool Nov. 17, with mdse. to Chase, Talbot & Co. Had easterly winds to lat. 49 42, lon. 33 03, since which experienced heavy gales from W. N. W. to W. S. W., during which carried away foretopgallant mast, and lost and split sails; Nov. 20 had a heavy gale from W. N. W., shipped a heavy sea, lost port-quarter boat, stove skylight and filled the cabin with water; has been 7 ds. W. of Fire Island; Dec. 2, no lat., &c., exchanged signals with bark Colonist, from Waterford, for Boston, 33 ds. out.

Bark Rio de la Plata, (of Pictou,) Lander, Liverpool 47 ds., with mdse. to Samuel Thompson's Nephew—vessel to master. Came the northern passage, and had fine weather to the Banks; since heavy westerly gales; received no damage.

Bark Campanero, (of Liverpool,) Broughton, Rio Janeiro Oct. 23, with coffee to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Crossed the equator Nov. 11 in lon. 41; has had nothing but severe and strong gales from W. to N. W. from Dec. 1, and been 7 ds. in the Gulf Stream and its tributaries; from the 7th to the 13th inst. was within 1½ days' sail of Sandy Hook; 14th, took a pilot from pilot-boat George W. Blunt, No. 11, 30 miles from Sandy Hook, and was blown off again to the Gulf Stream in a hurricane from N. W., during which split sails.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Sagua 12 ds., with molasses to C. F. Carmana—vessel to Waydell & Co. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy northerly gales.

Bark George Kingman, (of Boston,) Eldridge, Malaga 50 ds., with fruit to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Russell, Howe & Co. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 30. Had strong gales most of the passage.

Schr. Edith D. Everman, Lloyd, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal for Boston.

Schr. Minnie, Dimick, Baltimore 4 ds., with grain to Watrous & Co.

Schr. Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, Baltimore, for Providence.

Schr. C. Lyons, Lyons, Baltimore 4 ds., with grain to Merrill, Son & Co.

Schr. Oliver Scoffield, Disosway, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal for Hoboken.

Schr. John J. Ward, Lord, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Transit, Rackett, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, Holmes, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Fashion, Heath, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Raven, Johnson, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. S. P. M. Tasker, Tasker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Watson, Smith, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. P. Willman, Curtis, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Connecticut, Stevens, New-Haven, for Hoboken.

Schr. New Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary E. Hobson, Pitts, Delaware.

Schr. Flash, Becket, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Hobbie, Virginia.

Schr. Ida Grant, Hoces, Virginia.

Schr. Excel, White, Virginia.

Schr. Flora, McGiven, Virginia.

Schr. John Cole, Cole, Virginia.

Schr. Emily Rogers, Hatch, Virginia.

Schr. Tookolita, Reed, Virginia.

Schr. G. P. Taylor, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. Eliza Jane, Hobbie, Virginia.

Schr. Lottie, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George B. Markell, Bishop, New-Haven.

Schr. Henrietta, Tryon, Saybrook.

Schr. David Babcock, Hoyt, Providence.

WIND—Sundown, light, S. W., cloudy.

Below.

Brigs Augusta, (Swed.,) Morgren, Rio Janeiro Oct. 21; G. W. Morris, (Br.,) Morris, Lingan. (By pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5.)

Sailed.

Steam-ships City of Merida, for Havana and Vera Cruz; Saratoga, for Richmond; ship Florella, for Melbourne.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 19—Arr. steamers Roman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York. The schr. St. Hubert, for Baltimore, was spoken Dec. 13, S. of the Shoal Light-ship, bearing N. sixty miles. She had been blown off three times, and was getting short of provisions.

BOSTON, Dec. 19.—Arr. steam-ship Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; brigs Mary E. Dana, from Georgetown, S. C.; and John W. Drisko, from Elizabeth.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 19—Arr. ship Eliza Everett, from Yarmouth, N. S.; bark Beatrice, from Cienfuegos; schr. Cynosure, from Havana.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 19.—In the Roads for harbor, schrs. Dictator, Lottie Linwood and J. G. Curtiss, for Boston; Lizzie Smith, for Salem, An N. E. storm prevails.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—Arr. steam-ship St. Louis, from New-York.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 19.—Arr. U. S. steamer Nipsic, Lieut.-Commander Byron Wilson. The Nipsic is attached to the Darien Surveying Expedition, and will sail to-morrow for Key West.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 19.—Arr. steam-ship America, from Baltimore; ships Peerless, from St. John, N. B.; Golden Rule, from Bremen; bark Alpine, from Philadelphia; schrs. Convoy, from Rockland; Stampede, from New-York; Ella Howell, from Nassau; brigs Louisa & Maria, from Cienfuegos; San Jose, from Havana.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 19.—Arr. steamers Mary Sanford and Benefactor, from New-York; Gary, from Baltimore.

Spoken.

Bark Carmel, (of St. John, N. B.,) Patton, Ardrossan Oct. 27; was boarded by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8, Dec. 14, in lat. 40 50, lon. 72.

Foreign Ports.

BUENOS AYRES, Nov. 7.—Arr. Ottere, from Montreal; J. Kitchen, from Montreal; American Lloyds, from Baltimore; Albatross, from Pensacola. 8th, Rotheray, from Montreal.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 18.—The Cunard steam-ship China, Capt. Macauley, from New-York Dec. 7, arrived at this port at 5 A. M. today, (Sunday,) and soon after proceeded for Liverpool.

The National line steamer Denmark, Capt. Andrews, from New-York Dec. 3, arrived here at 7½ A. M., and subsequently proceeded to Liverpool.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

BROADWAY AND PRINCE-ST.,

HAVE OPENED THEIR ENTIRE COLLECTION OF NEW GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS, COMPRISING THE BEST SELECTED STOCK OF

JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE AND FANCY GOODS

TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY. THOSE PURCHASING FOR THE HOLIDAYS WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE THIS STOCK.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,

Broadway and Prince-st., Will Keep Their Store Open Evenings During the Holidays.

AU BON MARCHÉ.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

PEARL, RUSSIA LEATHER and all styles FANS. IVORY and all kinds HAIR BRUSHES and COMBS. OPERA-GLASSES, Pearl and Leather Covered. PEARL AND SHELL CARD-CASES and PORTE-MONNAIES in sets, in Morocco cases. DRESSING-CASES, LEATHER, Gents' and Ladies'. WORK, JEWEL, HANDKERCHIEF and GLOVE BOXES. DESKS, Walnut and Leather. Gilt and Crystal FLOWER-STANDS. WHITBY JET and FANCY JEWELRY. SWISS CARVED WOOD GOODS. RUSSIA LEATHER and OTHER BAGS, &c., &c.,

AT FORSTER'S,

NO. 911 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN 20TH AND 21ST STS.

RUPTURE.

DR. SHERMAN'S APPLIANCE AND COMPOUND is the only guarantee rupture cure known to the profession. Trusses inflame, bruise and injure the muscular structure and never cure. With the use of trusses, rupture is a mortifying life affliction. DR. SHERMAN'S office is at No. 697 Broadway. Consultation free.

Photographic likenesses of bad cases, before and after cure, with other information, mailed on receipt of ten cents.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

FOR

HOLIDAY GIFTS!

AT ALL PRICES AND TO SUIT ALL AGES.

DURING THE PRESENT WEEK THE ESTABLISHMENT OF MESSRS. CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., AND OF MESSRS. SCRIBNER, WELFORD & CO., NO. 654 BROADWAY, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND BOND STS., WILL BE KEPT OPEN EVENINGS IN ORDER TO ALLOW THE LARGEST POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITY FOR EXAMINATION OF THEIR VERY VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

TEAS

FOR

CHRISTMAS.

GREAT REDUCTION.

NEW CROP

TEAS

NOW ARRIVING AND FOR SALE AT

CARGO PRICES,

AT THE SEVERAL STORES OF THE

GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

ALTHOF, BERGMANN & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

NOS. 30, 32, 34, AND 36 PARK-PLACE, CORNER OF CHURCH-ST.,

OFFER FOR SALE THEIR LARGE STOCK

AT RETAIL,

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,

COMMENCING DEC. 19.

AMERICAN PIANOS

AT THE

PARIS EXPOSITION!

CHICKERING & SONS

TRIUMPHANT AT THE

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION

PARIS, 1867.

Chickering & Sons

WERE AWARDED THE

Highest Recompense over all Competition, the Cross of the Legion of Honor and

FIRST GOLD MEDAL

for the American Pianos, in all three styles exhibited, viz.: Grand, Square and Upright. This award being distinctly classified by the Imperial Commission as FIRST IN THE ORDER OF MERIT, places the Pianos of Chickering & Sons at the head of the list, and above all other Pianos exhibited.

A general reduction in prices, and a strict adhesion to the

ONE PRICE SYSTEM,

adopted by them April, 1869. Uniform and fair prices to all purchasers.

In addition to their established styles of Pianos, Chickering & Sons offer for the use of schools, teachers and others wishing a good, reliable Piano, at an exceedingly moderate price,

The SCHOOL PIANO, a thoroughly complete instrument of seven octaves, precisely the same in size, scale, interior mechanism and workmanship as their highest-priced 7-octave Pianos, the only difference being that the School Piano is made in a perfectly plain case. It is in every respect a thoroughly first-class Chickering Piano, and is offered at a price which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Chickering & Sons also desire to call special attention to their new

Patent Upright Pianos,

which, for power and quality of tone, delicacy of touch, perfection of mechanism, durability and general excellence of workmanship, with beauty of design and finish, cannot be excelled by any other pianos of this style now offered.

Every Piano is Fully Warranted.

WAREROOMS,

No. 11 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

SCHAUS'S-ART-GALLERY NEW-YORK

At Schaus' Emporium,

NO. 749 BROADWAY.

HARD-WOOD BOARDS

And Spanish Cedar

FOR CIGAR-BOXES,

and a large and magnificent assortment of

VENEERS,

comprising everything in their line, both Foreign and Domestic, to which they invite the special attention of all dealers. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

GEO. W. READ & CO.,

Factory, { No. 291 Monroe-st. / No. 386 Madison-st. } Nos. 168, 170 & 172 Centre-st.

Musical Boxes

JUST RECEIVED,

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BEAUTIFUL SWISS MUSIC-BOXES, INCLUDING EVERY STYLE, AT PRICES TO SUIT THE RESOURCES OF ALL. FANCY SURPRISE MUSICAL BOXES, IN VARIOUS STYLES, AT THE MUSICAL BOX HEAD-QUARTERS,

M. J. PAILLARD & CO.,

NO. 680 BROADWAY.

UNTIL AFTER THE HOLIDAYS, TIFFANY & CO. WILL KEEP OPEN STORE DURING THE EVENINGS.

LONDON

FANCY ARTICLES

FOR

THE HOLIDAYS.

GAME-BOXES, CARD-BOXES, LIQUOR-CASES, CIGAR-BOXES, STATIONERY-CABINETS, DRESSING-CASES, WRITING-DESKS, AND FOLIOS IN POLLARD OAK, ONYX, COROMANDEL, AND OTHER CHOICE WOODS, SOME WITH RICH GILT MOUNTINGS, JUST RECEIVED BY

TIFFANY & CO.,

Union-Square.

FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN

Railway Company

OF ILLINOIS AND INDIANA,

(ON ROAD COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION.)

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD. Interest at SEVEN PER CENT., payable in New-York May and November, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Price 92 1-2 and ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency. Subscription, $1,800,000. Issue of bonds limited to $16,000 per mile. Total length of line, 200 miles—90 COMPLETED AND IN OPERATION, rest under construction.

The road runs through one of the most populous and fertile regions in the West, connecting at St. Louis, the largest city in the West, with Nashville, the largest one in Tennessee; Louisville, the largest in Kentucky, and Evansville, the second in size in Indiana, by the shortest and best possible lines. Every mile of it is underlaid by the *great coal-field of Illinois*, now mined at various points on the road, and yielding from 9,600,000 to 30,000,000 of tons per square mile.

The Salt Works of Gallatin County on this line, now in operation, are of unlimited capacity, and the only ones within 450 miles of St. Louis.

The only Iron and Lead Mines in Illinois are found within ten miles of the track.

16,000,000 bushels of Corn, 4,500,000 bushels of Wheat, 100,000 acres of other field crops, and 165,000 head of Hogs, were grown in the counties traversed by the road, during the year 1870, by a population of 230,000.

The earnings during the first 14 days of November after the opening of St. Louis division (75 miles) were at a rate varying from $500 to $800 per day—a sum amply sufficient to pay all expenses, including interest on bonds and operation, and leave a surplus for extensions.

This is the largest amount ever earned at first by any new road of equal length leading into St. Louis.

After a thorough investigation, we are convinced that these bonds are among the best and safest ever offered in our market.

Further particulars furnished upon application.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

NO. 25 Nassau-st.

The Superiority of the Unrivaled

WEBER

Piano-Forte

Is conceded by all who have CAREFULLY COMPARED it with others.

In the

NEW SCALE

The Manufacturer has suceeded in making the

MOST PERFECT PIANO-FORTE

possible; hence they are preferred by all the

GREAT ARTISTS OF THE DAY,

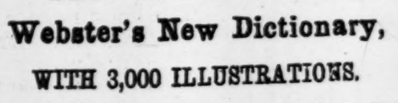
And recommended by all the

LEADING NEWSPAPERS.

Prices will be found as reasonable as consistent with thorough workmanship.

WAREROOMS,

5TH-AV., CORNER 16TH-ST.



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Torment and never cure Rupture. This has become an established fact. The only guarantee cure for Rupture known to the profession is DR. SHERMAN'S APPLIANCE AND COMPOUND. No restriction in exercise or diet during treatment. Call for explanation, or send ten cents for pamphlet of photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure. Office No. 697 Broadway. Consultation free.

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MANUFACTURERS.

Ware-house Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st.,

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CALENBERG & VAUPEL,

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE

PIANO-FORTES,

NOS. 333 AND 335 WEST 36TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

A selection of second-hand PIANOS of various manufacturers, for SALE and TO LET.

MOST USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

First-class Sewing-machines on very accommodating terms, at No. 294 Bowery, New-York.

EMPIRE S. M. CO.

A MAGNIFICENT assortment of genuine Meerchaum Pipes, all of my own make, and fully warranted for Holiday presents. No. 6 John-st., upstairs, also at the store cor. Nassau & John sts. F. J. KALDENBERG.